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# MANCHESTER UP TO DATE

STORY OF THE CITY

1846



1896

BY DAVID LANE PERKINS.

Stories, Anecdotes, and Biographical Sketches  
of Prominent Manchester Men.

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

1896.

GEORGE F. WILLEY, PUBLISHER,  
MANCHESTER, N. H.





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# NEW HAMPSHIRE ❖ ❖ TOWN HISTORIES

. . . FOR SALE BY . . .

GEORGE F. WILLEY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

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WILLEY'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL BOOK OF MANCHESTER.

WILLEY'S BOOK OF NUTFIELD.

MANCHESTER UP TO DATE.

ROCKINGHAM WEST.

POTTER'S HISTORY OF MANCHESTER.

CLARKE'S HISTORY OF MANCHESTER.

PARKER'S HISTORY OF LONDONDERRY.

HISTORY OF BEDFORD, PUBLISHED IN 1851.

COCHRANE'S HISTORY OF ANTRIM.

MOORE'S HISTORY OF CANDIA.

SECOMB'S HISTORY OF AMHERST.

HISTORY OF OLD DUNSTABLE.

LONDONDERRY CELEBRATION, 1869.

FOGG'S GAZETTEER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

SUCCESSFUL NEW HAMPSHIRE MEN.

CHASE'S HISTORY OF CHESTER.

## MANCHESTER UP TO DATE.

BY DAVID LANE PERKINS.

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IT has been said of us, almost by way of reproach, that we have no ancient castles in America; no stately ruins to remind us of mediæval times. But on the whole our transatlantic friends must admit that we have got along quite successfully without them, and let us hope that the time may never come when baronial castles shall dot the horizon of our fair land. As for ruins, our people are too busily employed in their various vocations in building up the new even to think of them, much less to lament their absence from our virgin landscape. Our perspective is altogether too bright and alluring for that. Some hundreds of years hence our successors may cultivate the scars and wrinkles that will serve a purpose in this line, but at present we are full of life, full of resources, full of hope and youth. But it is not the present purpose to dwell upon ruins, or castles even in the air, but merely to note down a few milestones which in the experience of one short lifetime have brought us to our present magnificent estate.

There are scores among us who can recall the time when the present site of Manchester was

hardly more than a worthless sandbank; a prolific fishing resort; and with nothing more suggestive of thrift or of value in its character and surround-

ings than an obscure little spinning mill at Amoskeag. Later on a manufacturing village grew up on this side of the river; and as the cotton industry thrived, the village blossomed into the beautiful and far-famed city of today. My father came hither in June, 1848 (see page 33, Manchester edition, Book of Nutfield), as the first male instructor in the public schools of the new Manchester, in the new high school building on Lowell street at the corner of Chestnut, then almost literally in the woods. There were no railroads here; no telegraph wires. Even gas as an illuminating agent was practically unknown. The telephone, elec-



DAVID L. PERKINS.

tric lights, street motor cars, and the modern fire alarm service are of comparatively recent date, and the steam fire engine only preceded them a very little. There were no street pavements here, and the sidewalks were limited to the village needs, a village of about three thousand five hundred souls. I doubt if there was a private bath tub,



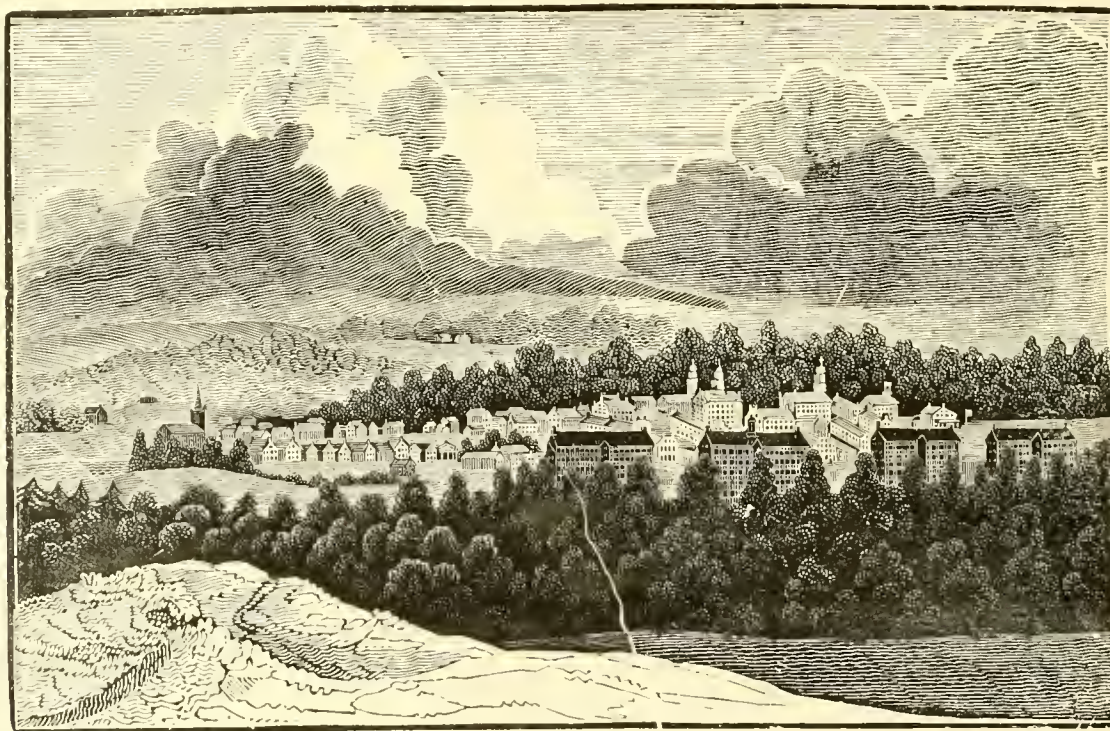


a domestic heating furnace, a coal stove, or an elevator in the town.

There was little to attract attention south of Merrimack street or north of Lowell, and east of Union street there were no buildings at all until the suburbs were reached. The now elegant northeast section, then of uneven surface, covered with little patches of rude granite boulders, scrub oaks and pines, not arable, and hardly fit for grazing, was yet used for a pasture, and was enclosed with a rough stone wall. The time came when the authorities placed a neat wooden rail

1850 or 1851, Daniel Webster delivered an address from a raised platform at a fair of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, held in this immediate vicinity. He was the "observed of all observers" in a procession that marched up Elm street, and from his open barouche, with bared head, he bowed, like a god that he was, to the ladies on either side of the street, who waved their handkerchiefs.

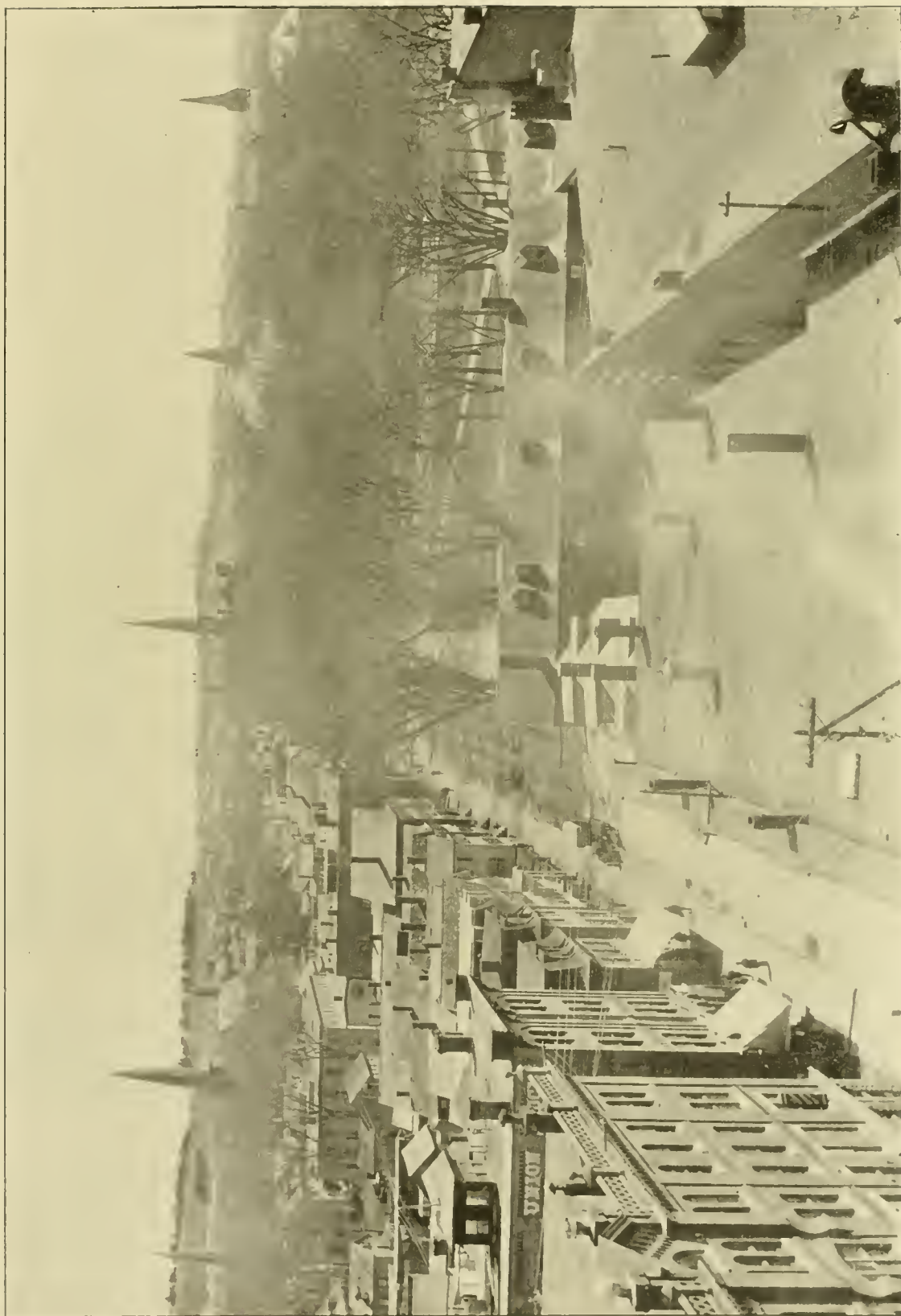
A deep glen, or ravine, extended northeasterly from the Valley Cemetery, and a brook that rippled down between the heavily shaded banks,



VIEW OF MANCHESTER IN 1846.

fence around Concord common, then the only park of any pretensions, and it seemed almost like a case of metropolitan extravagance. The vicinity of Birch and Washington streets, now known as Barbary Coast, was wet and marshy, and abounded in alder bushes, where the rabbit and the partridge lingered as if regretful of the coming change. The territory south of Hanover street and east of Union was covered by a heavy pine forest as far out as Hallsville, and through the woods to the south, a tract of cleared land, comprising some twenty acres or more, was familiarly known as "the Ryefield." As late as

thence through the cemetery valley, is well remembered by thousands of our fellow citizens. This shaded dell served us boys as a not too remote Arcadia, where we often repaired of a school holiday, with wooden tomahawks in imitation of the Indians. It was only at long intervals that we got as far out as the shores of Lake Massabesic, for we had no other means of transportation than those afforded by nature. At a point near West Brook street, where Judge David Cross now lives, the Old Falls road, so called, curved around, first westerly and then to the north, until the Amoskeag bridge and the North River road were reached. On a



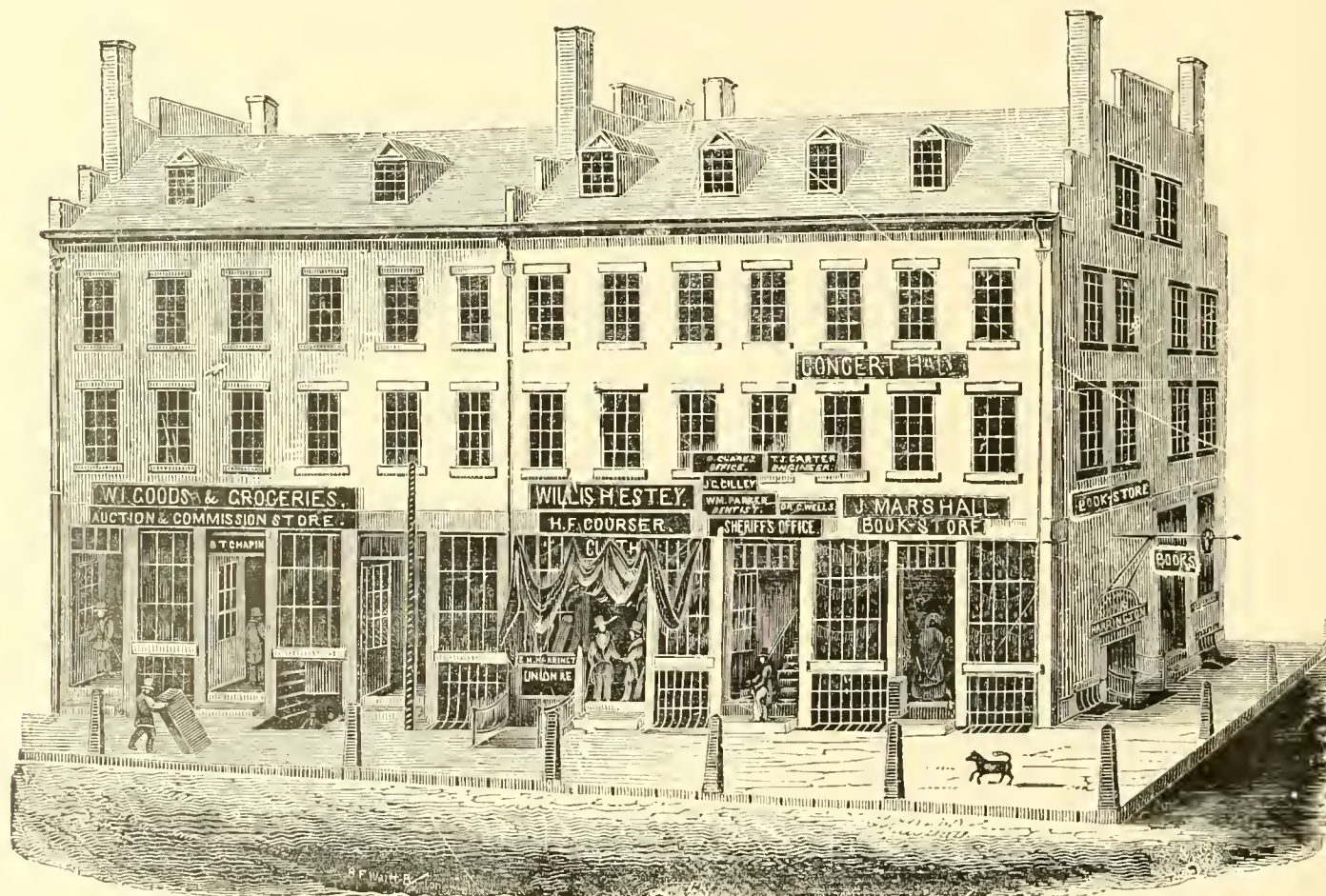
VIEW OF MANCHESTER IN 1896.—FROM TOP KENNARD.





high bluff, at its intersection with Elm street, a small weather-stained house stood guard for many years; and half way around the curve, at the foot of the hill, a small, ancient, black wooden schoolhouse was a familiar object. The pasture, the outlying orchard, and the adjacent graveyard have now disappeared forever. Cows no longer feed placidly along the hillside; the school children of the olden days are gathered to their fathers, or scattered far and near; while the bones of the dead

Nutfield), and many a valued collection has been exhumed therefrom. There was a deep ravine just north of Pennacook street, crossing Elm from the old fair ground, with its riotous little trout brook now rapidly disappearing from human view. When Smyth's block was built at the corner of Elm and Water streets, as late as 1853, it was thought by some of the wise heads of that day to be a crazy enterprise, because it was so far removed from the business centre of the town; and now



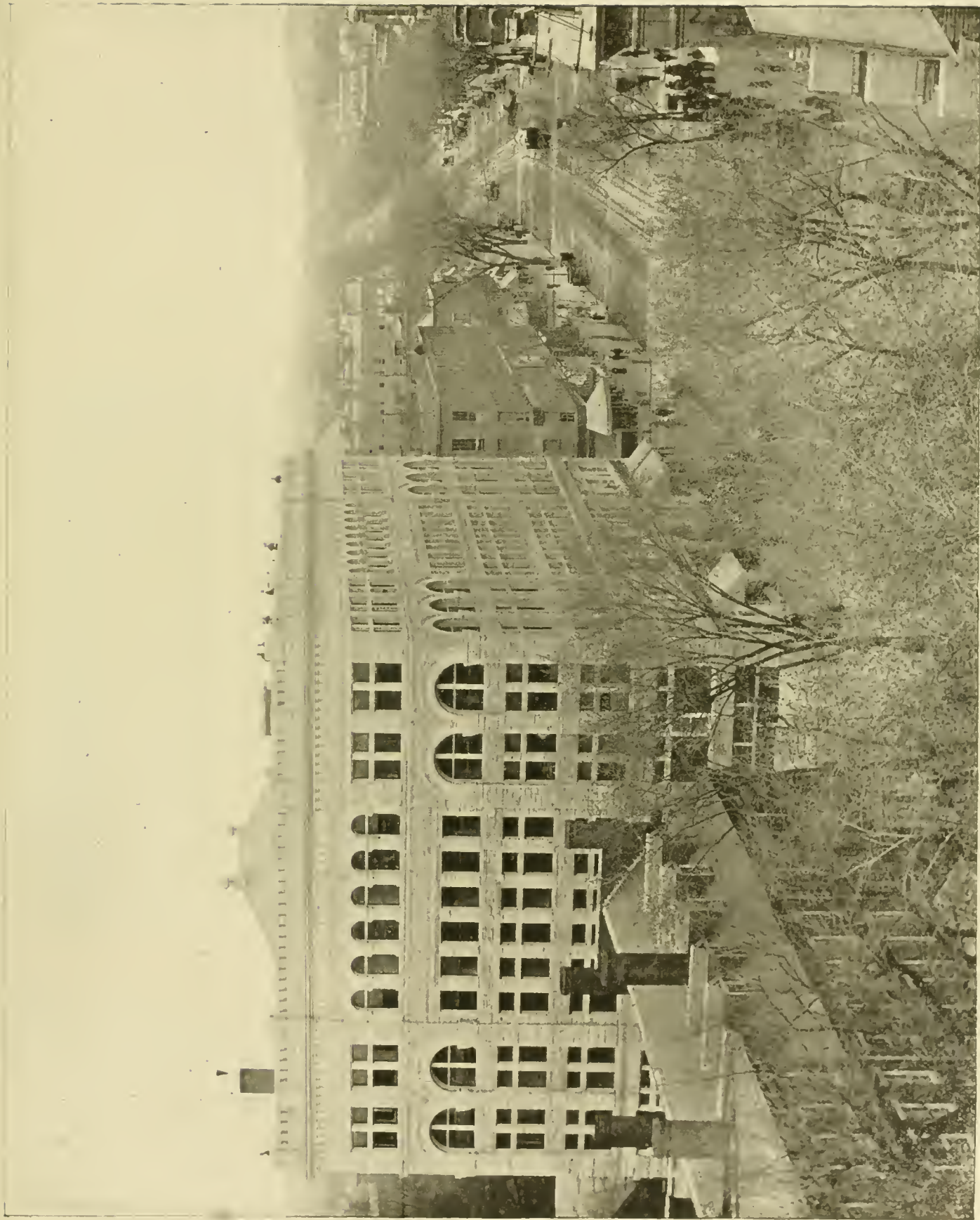
UNION BLOCK, THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS BLOCK IN 1846.

have been ruthlessly removed. This ancient burying ground was in the immediate vicinity of, and perhaps included, the present site of the Manchester Locomotive Works. The father of General Stark was buried here. The sand bluff where the Governor Smyth mansion now stands, and the one south of it across West Salmon street, then under the shade of willows and elms, were rich with the deposit of Indian arrowheads and other aboriginal curios (see "Indians of the Merrimack," Book of

even Rock Rimmon bids fair to become a huge setting like a gem of nature in the midst of a thriving, busy settlement.

I have a distinct recollection of a deep ravine south of Granite street and west of Elm, where nature had formed a charming amphitheatre. A platform was erected in this temple of nature where temperance lecturers (see "A Drunkard's Funeral," Manchester edition, Book of Nutfield) and Fourth of July orators held forth to audiences





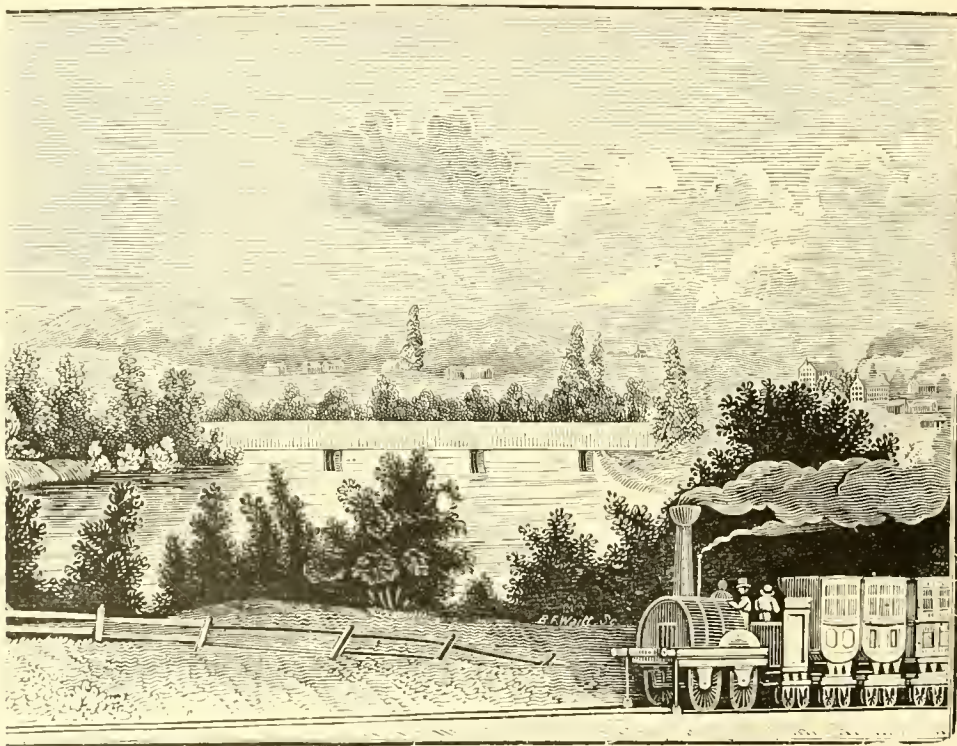
THE KENNARD, MANCHESTER'S PRINCIPAL BUSINESS BLOCK IN 1896.





seated upon benches arranged one above another on the hillside, and all under the grateful shade of primitive trees. Along in the forties a man from over the river was found drowned in a shallow pool in this ravine, with a jug of rum by his side. In view of this tragic event some of the temperance people conceived the idea of giving the town an object lesson, and it took the form of "a drunkard's funeral." A procession was formed, and marching through Elm street, a halt was made before several places where liquors were dispensed,

common in my boyhood, out of an artificial pond that existed there for fire purposes, supplied by "Mile brook," so called. This brook had its rise on Oak hill, and thence from Hanover square by a culvert, it supplied another artificial pond on Merrimack common, now known as Monument square, and still another small reservoir on Concord common, at a point where the fountain now stands. These small bodies of water afforded the school children of that day excellent facilities for skating, and, alas! at times, even for drowning; and



GRANITE-STREET BRIDGE IN 1846.

and the "mourners" groaned several times in unison.

Political feeling, then as now, was exciting and absorbing. July 4, 1844, a presidential year, the two parties held rival meetings in Manchester; the Whigs in this same ravine, and the Democrats among the pines in the neighborhood of Tremont square. Some fifteen thousand strangers were in town, and no end of the militia. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts addressed the Whigs, and George Barstow, the historian, was the Democratic orator.

I caught many a fine brook trout on Hanover

for the latter purpose several adults availed themselves of the little pond on Concord common. In recent years these ponds have been filled in with earth and completely grassed over, as they were no longer needed for fire purposes, and with an increasing density of population the impure waters were thought to be a menace to the health of those who lived in their vicinity. I recall with pleasure the sunken barrel on the south bank of Hanover common, from which the thrifty housewife, the ruddy maid, or perchance the man of the house, with pail in hand, drew a supply of sparkling spring water for family use. The chil-



dren were wont to slake their thirst at this same perennial fountain, and occasionally one of them fell headlong into the barrel, a fate that once befel the writer of these notes. From this bounteous spring the public fountain at the corner of our city hall is supplied with the pure juice of the rock, and in the heat of a summer's day it is an untold blessing to our weary, toiling, care-worn masses. Yet Mayor Abbot was unmercifully ridiculed for introducing this boon, though if he had done nothing more, this alone would serve as

their fancy, and he was thought to be a slothful farmer who could not supply his table therefrom with green peas and cucumbers as early as the fourth of July. We chased rabbits among the scrub oaks, pines, and granite boulders north of Concord street and east of Union, for in this whole section there were no houses west of Janesville. The ground where the Governor Straw mansion stands, north of Harrison street and east of Elm, was occupied by a little black, weather-beaten, single-storied farmhouse and barn, and it



MCGREGGOR BRIDGE, MANCHESTER.

a fit monument to his memory. At the southeast corner of Merrimack common there was a low, hoggy place, where for many years an irregular clump of ungainly trees served as an eyesore and reproach ; but like the Mile brook that meandered across Elm street and lost itself in the deep glen south of Granite street, they have long since disappeared from view.

In that day the neighbors around Concord common were wont to parcel out among themselves small garden spots on the upper or east section, where they raised such vegetables as suited

was then away out in the country to us boys. Here we spent many delightful hours hunting hens' nests on the haymow, and chasing butterflies over the sun-clad fields, with a school fellow whose father occupied the premises. Sweet flag was found here on the margin of a little brook. There were picturesque relics of a decaying wooden mill of small pretensions on the river road, this side of the General John Stark place, and another near the present intersection of Lake avenue and Massabesic street, where leeches were found and where we sometimes went in bathing.





On the west side, from the eddy at Amoskeag to Granite street south, a long mile, there were hardly more than a half dozen houses, including the old Butterfield farmhouse, a district that is now densely populated. And who can forget the ancient pound and the pest house on Bridge street just north of our Derryfield park? Many an old inhabitant would think he had strayed beyond his bailiwick if found within the limits of "the new discovery." A few years ago this territory was a dense jungle under the shadows of Amoskeag hill;

cause of brevity. Prolixity is easy enough in a case like this, and with the best endeavor a selection of the fittest is not always easy of attainment.

The character of the pupils who then attended our public schools, as I remember them, was vastly different from those of today, being largely composed in the higher grades of young men and young women, at least they seemed so to me. In those days both urban and country teachers were often compelled to fight for the right of way, and sooner or later the test "was reasonably sure to



ELM STREET, MANCHESTER.—LOOKING SOUTH.

now it is a flourishing settlement in the northeast section. In the early times Thanksgiving shooting matches were held near a little tavern stand at the intersection of Bridge and Russell streets, in Janesville.

Very many interesting changes in the topography of our city might be noted here, but time and space forbid. In preparing a paper like this where the material is so abundant, it is always difficult to know just what to include, and when done it is ever a source of regret that something more had not been added. Yet something is due to the

come as to whether a new teacher could fight as well as teach, and frequently the fighting preceded the teaching. In the large audience room of the Lowell-street school, where nearly two hundred pupils were frequently assembled, an iron box stove, four feet long, was the only heater, and when well packed with chunks and well fired, it was thought to be a pretty safe reliance, though in zero weather the occupants of the back seats near the windows may now be pardoned if they entertained a different opinion; but they had the best that the market then afforded. In fact, it is only



within recent years that modern heating appliances have been introduced into our public schools, and water was only to be had by going after it among the neighbors. When I attended the Spring-street grammar school there were two large box stoves, one on either side, east and west, the boys occupying the east half and the girls the west, divided by a broad middle aisle, and there were times when the privilege of standing around one of these stoves was esteemed an especial favor. It was the custom, in the early days, for the larger boys to

until we have been compelled to work hard all day to earn one hundred pennies.

Corner lots then sold for eight cents per foot cannot be had now for ten dollars a foot, so changed are the conditions under which we live. If our boys were to deport themselves like the merry boys of the forties, they would soon find themselves in the reform school during their minority; but there was no reform school then. The adults, too, were often careless of their P's and Q's, for the primitive little jail at Amherst



ELM STREET, MANCHESTER.—LOOKING NORTH.

take turns in the care of the schoolrooms, and it was no idle pastime to sweep out and build the fires on a cold winter morning. The dainty pupils of today would think they had fallen upon hard lines if required to exchange their luxurious surroundings for the meagre school facilities of their parents. And yet, though education is now rendered comparatively easy and pleasant, it can hardly be said that Daniel Websters are more plentiful than in the frugal early days of the Republic. Indeed, it is as true now as ever, that we fail to realize the real worth of a gift dollar

was hardly capable of holding twenty guests. It is within my recollection when a lot of machine-shop boys held a policeman by main force while a confederate went through his pockets for a key to the local bastille, with which a comrade was liberated; and it was considered a fairly good joke on the policeman, for there were less than a half dozen of these noble guardians to preserve the peace in a turbulent community. The machine-shop boys, some four or five hundred of them, were a rough-and-ready crowd, and they came near ruling the town. A trouble signal from one of



## MANCHESTER · UP · TO · DATE ·



"the gang" was sure to be answered with stalwart vigor, and our police heroes well knew the part of discretion.

The only place in the village, as late as 1841, for the accommodation of public gatherings, was a dingy little affair christened with the high-sounding name of "Washington Hall." The old building is still preserved, and is now located on Amherst street, half way west from Chestnut. It stands in from the street and is reached by an alleyway. A private school was kept there at one

The vicinity of Concord common was then the aristocratic section. Judge Samuel D. Bell lived at the corner of Amherst and Chestnut streets, and his comfortable home of that day has been converted into a corner grocery. Dr. Thomas Brown, very prominent in his day, lived nearly opposite Vine street, on Amherst, and his fine residence, standing in from the street, has long since become a cheap tenement house. Hon. Mace Moulton, once a member of Congress, and said to be the father of sheriffs in New Hampshire



AMOSKEAG FALLS, MANCHESTER.

time, and it was my fortune or misfortune to be one of the attendants. On coming to this side from Amoskeag, the First Baptist church worshipped in this hall from 1838 to 1840, when their new brick church was completed at the northwest corner of Manchester and Chestnut streets. Many hot election contests have taken place in this old building. Concord common was then a crude reservation, and the stately trees of today have all attained their present grandeur within my time. The only tree of primitive growth now left is the old gnarly oak in the southwest corner of the park.

(see Willey's Semi-Centennial Book of Manchester, page 26). lived on Amherst, south side, between Elm and Vine. Hon. George W. Morrison lived for a short time in the brick house at the intersection of Vine and Amherst streets, and it has since blossomed into a thriving groggery. Warren L. Lane, the third mayor of Manchester, lived and died on Pine street at the head of the common, and for a time Hon. Moody Currier, ex-governor of the state, was his next door neighbor. Hiram Brown, our first mayor, lived only a short distance away on the present site of the



Hanover-Street Congregational Church, and Phineas Adams, agent of the Stark corporation, occupied the site of the Catholic orphanage. Ex-Mayor E. W. Harrington and Hon. Nathan Parker were close by on Hanover street. The latter lived where the government building now stands. Alonzo Smith, one of our early mayors, lived at the corner of Concord and Union, and his house was a frontier post. He was the proprietor, or one of the proprietors, of a lumber yard located on the present site of St. Paul's

took its tortuous course through this section, and frogs were numerous there in the spring time, and the busy muskrat was found there in his season. But all is now changed. The low places are made even, and tidy streets and pleasant homes give no clew to the former low estate.

I have a vivid recollection of a Fast Day game of old-time round ball, the parent of our national game, that was played on Concord common opposite the central fire station, in 1848, between the Ransom Guards of Vermont and



MERRIMACK RIVER, BELOW AMOSKEAG FALLS, MANCHESTER.—HIGH WATER SCENE.

Methodist church, and the lot north of it, the present location of the First Baptist church, was vacant property, and enclosed with a high board fence. I find, by consulting the early directories, that F. B. Eaton, Herman Foster, Walter French, J. T. P. Hunt, A. C. Wallace, and the Rev. C. W. Wallace, lived in this section of the town. A double, single-storied, and white-painted wooden schoolhouse stood in the place of the Unitarian church of today, corner of Concord and Beech. From this point southeasterly as far as Towlesville, the ground was low and marshy. The Mile brook

some Manchester recruits for the Mexican War. The levity of the players seemed strangely out of place to me, for my juvenile conception of a soldier's lot ended in his being shot to death for the glory of his country and the pride of his posterity, and indeed the gallant Col. Ransom met that fate on the plains of Mexico, and my conception of the fitness of things was thus justified.

In 1841 the Union building, so called, now occupied and owned by the Manchester National bank (see Banks and Banking, Willey's Book of Nutfield), was the first building erected on the



west side of Elm street, and in this year there were few buildings on the street. Ex-Mayor Harrington told me upon one occasion that he walked from Manchester to Hooksett to see Hon. R. H. Ayer, the builder, to secure a refusal of this new building in which to carry on his business, and it may be needless to add that he was entirely successful. The Union Democrat was published here at one time, and the Mirror was domiciled across the way in Riddle's block. The Concord railroad

8 a. m., via Bow and Hooksett, William G. Hoyt, driver. There were also stage lines connecting Manchester with Lowell, Portsmouth, Gilmanton, Exeter, and New Ipswich.

On the night of March 26, 1845, Jonas L. Parker, the town's collector of taxes, who had several thousand dollars on his person, was brutally murdered in the pine forest that extended south and east from the corner of Union and Hanover streets. The exact spot is believed to be



CITY LIBRARY, MANCHESTER.

was opened to Manchester from the south July 4, 1842.

As late as 1844 my father kept a bookstore and small circulating library in Towne's old block, near Amherst street, next door south of Z. F. Campbell's drug store, and its number was 48 on the old plan of streets. From this fact some idea may be had of the changes that have taken place in Manchester during the past fifty years. A stage coach started for Concord each week day at

at the rear of Dr. Hiram Hill's lot on Manchester street, now known as No. 327. This was a murder of national celebrity, and strange to relate, the murderer has never been revealed, the old adage to the contrary notwithstanding. Well do I remember the spot where lay the mangled and ghastly remains of the murdered man. I was then but seven years old, and I went to the place of the murder on the following morning in company with my father, and with many a horror-





stricken citizen, entering the woods by a cart road that crossed diagonally through the forest to the little hamlet beyond. (See Chapter of Tragedies, Book of Nutfield.) This whole territory is now densely populated. I recall something of the intense excitement that prevailed in the community, and for several months the good housewife was sure to repeat the daily admonition to her men-folk, that there was danger in remaining away from home after dark. In the next year, at the

guments had failed. The famous Stark Guards, a star military company of that day, also held their annual field sports here, and I have heard the late Hon. George W. Morrison relate that as captain he was expected to accommodate the standing man in a wrestling match. He was a skilled wrestler of that day, and no doubt he was able to fill the bill to the satisfaction of his loyal and royal company.

And now for a few moments, let us change



POLICE STATION, MANCHESTER.

June session of the legislature, Manchester was incorporated as a city, and on the first day of August the charter was accepted by a popular vote of 485 to 134.

The pine grove north and west of the corner where the city hall now stands was a favorite resort of the machine-shop boys for wrestling bouts, and for indulgence in other athletic sports, and if the truth were told many of their pastimes were anything but gentle, and I dare say that many a dispute was settled there with fists, when other ar-

our point of view, from which it will appear, that had the progenitors of our city been gifted with a prevision, they could hardly have improved upon their undertakings. There are always men enough in every community who are experts at pulling down, but these men were gifted with a genius for building up, and they builded better than they knew.

The Amoskeag Company was incorporated in 1831, and was capitalized at \$1,600,000. Its plant included the old spinning mill of 1809, the Bell





mill, and the Island mill at Amoskeag. The Island mill was destroyed in 1840, and I witnessed the burning of the Bell mill, March 28, 1848. In the old mill of 1809 yarns were spun from hand-picked cotton, for there were no machine pickers then, and these skeins of yarn to some extent took the place of currency in local business transactions, for our currency was in its infancy, and it was a feeble infant at that. The enterprise, however, proved unsuccessful, and in 1825 it passed

early times the yarn that was spun from the hand-picked cotton was given out among the surrounding towns, to be woven on hand looms at from two to seven cents a yard, according to quality, and thus were the maids and matrons of that day enabled to turn a not over nimble penny for themselves. Subsequently tickings were woven by machinery at the Island mill, and perhaps to some extent in the Bell mill, and they soon acquired a wide reputation under the trade mark of the



ELM STREET, MANCHESTER.—NEXT DAY AFTER THE BIG STORM, MARCH 13, 1888.

into more experienced hands. In 1826 the Bell mill was added to the original plant, and also the Island mill on the island south of the covered bridge. A picturesque foot-bridge connected the island with the mainland at a point near the Bell mill on the site of the present P. C. Cheney paper mill, and a commodious boarding-house on the island survived until after the beginning of the civil war. Our fellow townsman, Ephraim K. Rowell, was the first landlord to occupy this island boarding-house, seventy years ago. In

“A. C. A. Tickings,” of which we hear even now. Soon after being incorporated, the new Amoskeag company caused a careful survey to be made with a view to future operations, from which it appeared that the east bank of the river afforded the better facilities for the engineering operations necessary for the laying out of canals, and in a general way for the upbuilding of a manufacturing centre at this point. The next move was quietly to buy up all the available adjacent land on either side of the river, and secure to themselves control





of the water power as far north as was needful to prevent competition, and in this they were measurably successful. It was a part of the plan to lease water privileges to other manufacturing companies for whom the Amoskeag was to erect mills and boarding-houses. As early as 1835 lots were placed on the market, but it was not until 1837 that active operations were begun. The first cotton mill on this side of the Merrimack river was erected for the Stark corporation in 1838, the

hostelry thereon, which has but recently given place to the Pembroke block of modern times. Merrimack common was then covered with pines, birches, and alders. The first public land sale was held Oct. 24, 1838. The first house, a one-story cottage, erected on land thus purchased, was in 1839, at the corner of Chestnut and Concord streets, and it gave place only recently to the People's Tabernacle church.

I think it was in 1839 that the first fire engine



LOWELL STREET, MANCHESTER, IN 1885.

year of my birth, and in this same year the Amoskeag company laid out the site of the future city of Manchester, the main thoroughfare being given the name of Elm street, which it has ever since retained. A cemetery, public parks, church and school lots, wide streets, and other reservations, were set apart for public uses, and a large lot covered with pitch pine trees at the corner of Elm and Merrimack streets was dedicated to the use of a tavern stand, which was availed of by the late venerable William Shephard, who erected a famous

was purchased for the use of the community, a famous hand-tub known as "Merrimack No. 1." In 1840 the Amoskeag Company erected their machine shop on the lower canal, where a vast amount of machinery was built for new mills here and elsewhere, and subsequently the Amoskeag steam fire engines were manufactured here, that have found their way into every part of the civilized world, originally invented by our fellow-citizen, Nehemiah S. Bean.

In 1841 the Amoskeag Company also built two



large mills known as Nos. 1 and 2. The east side, therefore, now assumed an air of importance which was very distasteful to the old inhabitants at the center of the town. They were apprehensive that the pretensions of the upstart new comers in the "new village" would result in swelling the tax rate. The feeling was at high tide when we came to Manchester, but henceforth, so rapid was the growth of the "new village" that the old inhabitants were soon swallowed up in the on-

new town house with a loan not to exceed \$20,000, and it was accordingly built in the summer of that year at an expense of about \$17,000. It was surmounted by a pretentious cupola, an elaborate spread eagle, a town clock, and a fine toned bell of twenty-eight hundred pounds. They had a healthy habit in those days of keeping within their appropriations. But the ill feeling between the old and the new still lingered, and finally culminated in an incipient riot at one of the early



HOME OF GEN. JOHN STARK, MANCHESTER.

ward march, though for several years they sturdily resisted every effort looking to a development of the future city. In this same year the old settlers in the rural districts, and at the Center, were exasperated at the action of the selectmen in calling a town meeting at Washington hall, thus ignoring the ancient place of meeting. They were also bitterly opposed to an article in the warrant with reference to a new town house to be located in the "new village" at public expense. But the new villagers prevailed, and it was voted to build the

town meetings held in the new town hall. I think this must have been as early as 1843. The factions were threshing over the old straw when one Copp, an athlete of that day, undertook to enforce his arguments with his fists, and the fight became general. Judge Bell, the factotum of that day, and afterwards our chief justice, read the riot act. A deputy sheriff undertook to suppress the belligerent Copp, whereupon the boys set upon the sheriff and chased him as far as the railroad station, where he crawled under a platform to save





himself from threatened castigation. But in time the old settlers became reconciled to the new order of things, and peace again reigned in the Warsaw of the Merrimack. This town house stood on the site of our present city hall, and on the twelfth day of August, 1844, I was a witness



REV. CYRUS W. WALLACE.

(See Willey's Semi-Centennial Book of Manchester, page 186.)

to its destruction by fire. At that time it was thought to be a marvel of architectural beauty.

The hamlets outlying the then "new village" were Janesville, in the immediate vicinity of the McCrillis carriage shop; Towlesville, southerly from Janesville, where a slaughter-house was the attraction for us boys; Hallsville was on the way out to Manchester Center, where the old meeting-house was located, and where the annual town-meetings had been held "from a time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." And here at the Center was the old postoffice.

Youngsville, then as now, was out Hanover street, and near to Lake Massabesic. Goffe's Falls, at the outlet of Cohas brook, was a place of some renown in its early history as a fishing resort, and I believe it contained a saw and grist mill. It is now a thriving manufacturing village four miles to the south of our city hall. Bakersville is at the south end of Elm street. On the west bank of the Merrimack, Amoskeag was a prosperous village until her industries were diverted to the east side, and Piscataquog to the south was a pretentious place, where lumbering and flat-boat building for the navigation of the Merrimack was carried on, and where West India goods and groceries, wet and dry, had long been dispensed to the profit of dealers, and to the delectation of rivermen and other sturdy yeomen. These two ancient boroughs were annexed to Manchester in 1853, one from Goffstown, and the other from Bedford. Amoskeag had long been a celebrated



REV. WILLIAM McDONALD.

(See Willey's Semi-Centennial Book of Manchester, page 187.)

fishing place, first for the Indians and then for the white men who succeeded them. Many a thrilling tale of this neighborhood has come down to us through Indian legendry, and many an amusing story is related of the prowess of our immediate predecessors in their "hustle" for the juicy salmon



and the elusive lamprey eel. For centuries Amoskeag Falls was a favorite resort for Indians. Here they celebrated their tribal rites, practiced their wild orgies, and negotiated treaties with their savage neighbors. A bridle path was blazed through the primeval forest to this point prior to 1649, for the renowned Eliot, that the gospel of peace might be preached to a new world of heathen. But it is by no means certain that Eliot ever preached here, though it is so stated with considerable positiveness in Potter's History. Alas, the poor Indian!

The island south of the bridge, reached by the little foot-bridge, was a favorite resort for the boys of my time, and the old boarding-house, inhabited by bats and swept by every blast, was indeed our island castle. Frequently at low water we crossed over to our deserted castle upon the rocks in the river bed, jumping from one to another. At one time Capt. Jas. M. Varnum had an extensive bleachery here. The great ledge on the northeast border, extending out towards the high bridge, has long excited the curiosity of visitors on account of its deep and curious potholes. They have the appearance of having been chiseled out by the aborigines with infinite care and patience centuries ago, in which to secrete their booty captured in fierce warfare with other sanguinary tribes. That, at least, was our conjecture. Cotton Mather described them as follows in a letter published in the "Philosophical Transactions" in London: "There is a huge rock in the midst of the stream, on the top of which are a great number of pits, made exactly round, like barrels or hogsheads of different capacities, some so large as to hold several tons. The natives know nothing of the time they were made; but the neighboring Indians have been wont to hide their provisions in them, in the wars with the Maquas; God had cut them out for that purpose for them. They seem plainly to be artificial." It is more probable, however, that these deep and curious places in the solid rock were formed by revolving pebbles kept in motion by a constantly recurring flood of waters. The savants, I believe, have agreed upon this as the better opinion. I recall one place in particular where a pothole had been worn through a shelving rock so that the flood of waters could have been

seen below, but for the fact that a huge boulder had become suspended therein by some convulsion of nature. Some of these basins have the capacity of a hundred gallons or more, and their sides are as smooth and regular as though they had been wrought by the cunning hand of a skilled artificer. Youths and maidens of a summer's eve were wont to dance upon the island green. Ah! how pleasant are these memories! The little foot-bridge went out more than thirty years ago.

And now in looking back, I linger with pleasurable emotions as I recall at springtime, the sound of many waters beating upon the rocks at Amoskeag, even afar off. It is a curious fact that when listening to the familiar sound of the school bell, especially if I happen to be in a suburb or remote from my school district, I feel the old longing to bestir myself, lest I be reckoned with as a truant. And the evening curfew, sounded from our city hall, transports me with a feeling of restfulness to the days of my boyhood.

There have been few disturbances in Manchester that by any stretch of imagination can be termed riotous, and I recall but two that have cast a blur on the fair fame of our beautiful "Queen City" of the Merrimack. One was the anti-Catholic riot of many years ago, and the other was the firemen's riot of 1859. Labor disturbances have been exceedingly rare, and I recall but two in the whole history of our municipality. Indeed, Manchester has been wonderfully blessed in this particular, for the policy of our great manufacturing establishments has generally been conservative, humane, and just. Here the lamented Horace Greeley, (see pages 98, 166, 240, 262, Derry edition, Book of Nutfield) opened his campaign for the presidency almost in sight of his birthplace, and many a time have I crossed the old McGregor bridge of which he spoke so feelingly on that memorable occasion. It was carried away by a flood in 1851.

With hundreds of others I have thus witnessed the astonishing growth of a sand bank, which at first hardly any one could afford to own, into a flourishing city. Then it was known as Harrytown (perhaps it was in memory of the mythical Old Harry). Then Derryfield, because, it is





BOARD OF TRADE OFFICERS, 1896.

(See Willey's Semi-Centennial Book of Manchester, page 121.)



## MANCHESTER · UP · TO · DATE ·



humorously said, the Derry farmers pastured their cows here. Then it was a fishing resort near which a few hundred pounds of cotton yarn were spun per week or month. Now it is a beautiful city of nearly sixty thousand people, the wealthiest community in the state, with a valuation in 1895 of \$28,861,122, and one of the leading manufacturing cities in this great country, where cloth enough is woven every week to make a belt around the world. The little hamlets scattered here and there in the early forties, have been united in one compact, harmonious, and prosperous whole, with a diversity of industries that bids fair at no distant day to yield a population of a hundred thousand souls. Years ago the Amoskeag was the largest manufacturing company in the world that put its products on the market in a finished state, and today it has no rival. There are in Manchester at the present time about 14,000 operatives, male and female. There are nearly twenty thousand looms and 600,000 spindles in our thirty-one mammoth mills, capitalized at \$8,600,000, with an average weekly payroll of about \$92,000. Our broad paved streets (see "Roads and Streets," Willey's Semi-Centen-

nial Book of Manchester) are lighted, and our commodious street cars are propelled by chained lightning which we call electricity. We have seven beautiful public parks. Thousands of stately blocks and elegant private residences adorn our fair city. Our people are supplied with an abundance of pure water in every house. Our public school system ranks among the best in the country. Our fire service is without a rival. Our militia is organized upon lines of patriotic duty, and for miles along the river banks there is heard the hum of industry, to testify that thousands of toilers earn honest bread in the sweat of their brows, and by the skill of their hands. There are churches and hospitals for all. There are homes founded in charity for the indigent and infirm. There are Christian institutions that reflect the love of God in the duty of man to man, and no one may go astray through want of kindly, Christian admonition, and of helpful, loving hands. Such is the Manchester of today. What will it be even fifty years hence, if our successors keep pace with the progress that has led us to this, our first semi-centennial conclave?



CLERKS AT MANCHESTER POSTOFFICE, 1896.



## MANCHESTER HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS.

DURING the past four years the publisher of this volume has devoted his time to the compilation and publication of a series of historical works pertaining to Manchester and towns closely identified with the early settlements of what is now Manchester.

"Willey's Book of Nutfield," Derry and Londonderry edition, was published the early part of this year. It is a history of that part of New Hampshire comprised within the limits of the old township of Londonderry, from its settlement in 1719 to 1896; biographical, genealogical, political, and anecdotal; illustrated with nearly one thousand half-tone engravings.

As to the reason for calling the work the "Book of Nutfield," it occurred to the publisher that there is a very definite historical unity and a strong community of interest in that portion of New Hampshire which was first settled in 1719 and given the name of Nutfield. Although that territory has been divided into several towns, yet in all these towns are many descendants of the early settlers, and while the original political unity has been broken, the common social, business, and religious interests still remain; so that in spite of the introduction of many new elements and the infusion of much new blood, the Londonderry, Derry, Windham, Manchester, and other towns of 1896 are the essential outgrowth of the Nutfield of 1719. For a work which attempts to trace back to their common origin all these varied interests, while at the same time awarding to the present its just share of recognition, the publisher could think of no better name than the "Book of Nutfield."

When the author first began the work, he had no idea of the vast amount of interesting and hitherto unpublished material which was to be

found in innumerable places. And so the book assumed greater proportions than he anticipated. In the search for and the preparation of this historical material, he was so fortunate as to secure the invaluable aid of the Rev. Jesse G. McMurphy, who is the acknowledged authority on all matters of Londonderry history. Besides the co-operation of Mr. McMurphy, the assistance of many other writers and critics was secured, among them being Rev. E. G. Parsons, Judge W. W. Poor, Hon. John G. Crawford, Mr. H. W. Herrick, and many others. Every line was subjected to the most careful scrutiny. Thoroughness and haste are rarely found together, and the preparation of a work of this character is a slow process, if it is to be free from errors and absolutely reliable.

The book is one of the finest illustrated works that has ever been published in New Hampshire, and ranks with the best that have ever been gotten out in New England.

The work is printed from new type, on fine coated paper, and contains 370 pages 9½ x 12 in.

The publisher secured the valuable data relative to the history of Nutfield collected by the late Robert C. Mack of Londonderry, which is the result of more than twenty-five years of laborious and painstaking researches by that industrious historian.

The "Book of Nutfield" covers wide fields hitherto uncultivated, throwing a strong light on New England life from the earliest days. It embraces a period of 177 years—1719 to 1896—and is an authentic history of one of the most important and at the same time the most unique and interesting of all the colonial settlements.

The author's aim has been to write, as far as possible, from the original documents, in which



the collections of Mr. Mack and others were found to be very rich.

State archives, county, town and court records, and tombstones in all parts of the United States have been critically and thoroughly examined. Old letters, diaries, journals, account books, etc., have been scanned and the facts they contained brought to light.

One of the most valuable features of the work is the series of section maps, drawn by Rev. Mr. McMurphy, and showing the location of the farms of all the original settlers. He has spent years of arduous labor in the preparation of the maps, and has drawn them with exceeding care. For any one who would know the history of Nutfield they are simply indispensable. This feature alone cost the publisher several thousand dollars.

This is the first general history of Nutfield to be published, and will probably be the last during the lifetime of those now living. Every inhabitant of Nutfield—Derry, Londonderry, Windham, Manchester, and other towns—should secure a copy for himself and for each of his children, so

that when they become heads of families they may have the ancestral record.

This "Book of Nutfield" should be in every city and town library throughout New England and wherever New Englanders have settled. The historian will find it a reference book replete with rare information, while the general reader cannot fail to be deeply interested in its graphic pictures of colonial life. The numerous genealogical sketches have special value for those who are seeking credentials entitling them to membership in the various colonial organizations. Thousands of surnames appear in the index.

A twenty-four page prospectus of the work will be mailed post free to any address, by the publisher, George F. Willey, Manchester, N. H. Send for a prospectus. It costs you nothing.

The edition of the book is limited. No new edition will be published, and when this is exhausted no one can procure a book at any price.

Price for the work bound in leather, gilt edges, \$10.00. Send your orders to the publisher.



CARRIERS AT MANCHESTER POSTOFFICE, 1896.



HON. LEONARD A. MORRISON, author of history of Windham and half a score of other histories, says :

GEORGE F. WILLEY, Esq.,—I have received your "Book of Nutfield." The printing is well done on excellent paper. You have made a very readable book, with a great variety of subjects of the past and present. I noticed with great pleasure what is one of your most valuable contributions, the inscriptions from the tombstones in the old cemetery at East Derry, where were buried so many of the Pilgrim Fathers of Londonderry. The inscriptions from the burial places are of great value. These records are a mine of information and will gladden the hearts of all students, and they are many, of Londonderry's history.

You have linked Londonderry, New Hampshire, with Londonderry, Ireland, where many of its first settlers had successfully contended with the forces of King James :

" \* \* \* With pike and ball,

Under Derry's leaguered wall."

in its famous siege of 1688-'89.

The illustrations you furnish of those foreign towns are beautiful and very natural. The illustrations of the Book of Nutfield are prodigal in their profusion. They are valuable to those of the present, they will be of immense value when the far-away future becomes the present and the present recedes into the dim past.

Some of the maps of Revolutionary battlefields, particularly that of Bunker Hill, where so many of the gallant sons of Old Nutfield gallantly contended, can hardly be excelled. The maps by Rev. J. G. McMurphy are very interesting, finely drawn, and very valuable.

Allow me to congratulate you on possessing so much pluck, persistence, and push as to enable you to present to the people of what was Nutfield, to their clansmen wherever scattered, and to the literature of New Hampshire so well printed, so finely illustrated, and so interesting a book.

(Signed) LEONARD A. MORRISON.

Windham, N. H.

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR, ex-United States Senator, says :

We have nothing in the line of local or even state history which at all approaches it in attractiveness of general appearance, nor in comprehensive as well as minute historic value. Mr. Willey's plan seems to be to seek out everything and to preserve what is best worth preserving in the past, while presenting a complete photograph of the present, so that the whole will become an acknowledged authority for future times.

I think that the "Book of Nutfield" will be one of permanent value and of great interest to thousands in all parts of the country.

(Signed) HENRY W. BLAIR.

Washington, D. C.

PROF. G. W. BINGHAM, principal of Pinkerton Academy, Derry, says :

MY DEAR MR. WILLEY,—Your "Book of Nutfield" will be a most welcome addition to the illustrated literature of New Hampshire. It bears abundant testimony to the good taste, energy and enterprise of which your school days at Pinkerton Academy gave promise.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) G. W. BINGHAM.

Derry, N. H.

CHARLES BARTLETT, editor of Derry News, says :

The "Book of Nutfield" has interested me deeply. I consider the series of maps one of the most valuable of its many valuable features. These maps of the old ranges into which the Nutfield country was originally laid out, showing as they do the names of every settler and his location, make the work of priceless value for all who have the least interest in old Londonderry.

(Signed) CHARLES BARTLETT.

Derry, N. H.

COL. W. S. PILLSBURY, shoe manufacturer at Derry Depot, says :

GEORGE F. WILLEY, Publisher of "Willey's Book of Nutfield": Dear Sir,—I have examined with great interest and pleasure your "Book of Nutfield," and desire to congratulate you upon the splendid success you have achieved. The work in every way far surpasses my expectations and is a credit to New Hampshire, and to the enterprising publisher.

Yours truly,

(Signed) W. S. PILLSBURY.

Londonderry, N. H.

HON. HENRY GOODWIN, a native of Londonderry, proprietor of the Crawford House, Boston, says :

GEORGE F. WILLEY, publisher of the "History of Nutfield": Dear Sir,—Permit me to express my appreciation of your successful effort in compiling a work which reflects great credit on those whose combined labors have given this book to the public. Historic matter of deep and intense interest to thousands has been rescued from oblivion by your persistent service, and this with the generations yet to come will be your grateful debtors, as they shall read here statements of fact, and events of thrilling interest, for which elsewhere they might vainly search. I ordered two copies when the task was begun, and have just ordered two more, which is one evidence of my appreciation.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY GOODWIN.

Boston, Mass.



**DEACON HENRY S. WHEELER**, post-office address, Windham, N. H., says:

I have received "Wiley's Book of Nutfield," and find it replete with attractive features. I believe there is much material in it never before published, notably the visit of Lafayette to Derry and the great war meeting in Londonderry, in 1861. Then the maps of the several ranges as laid out by the early settlers, the descriptions of the old cemeteries, and the inscriptions on the headstones, and sketches of distinguished civil and military sons of Nutfield, and other historical matter, combine to make the book both interesting and instructive.

The late Gov. B. F. Prescott told me he had procured and presented to the state of New Hampshire, to Dartmouth College, to Phillips Exeter Academy, and to the New Hampshire Historical Society, in all about two hundred portraits of distinguished men in the various walks of life. He also told me that, although he had made diligent search, he had failed to find, much to his regret, a picture of Gen. George Reid.

The persistent efforts of Mr. Wiley have been rewarded by the finding of a picture of the general, which, with an interesting sketch, is found in his book. This achievement is worthy of special commendation. It is to be hoped that a portrait of Gen. Reid may yet adorn the walls of the Capitol at Concord.

I consider Mr. Wiley's book a gem. I like it especially because it doesn't contain merely the cut and dried facts of history, but is full of the most interesting matter. I'm sure everybody who is or who has been associated in any way with Derry or Londonderry will want the book.

(Signed) **HENRY S. WHEELER.**

Derry, N. H.

**HON. JOHN W. NOYES**, president of Derry National Bank since 1864, says:

"Wiley's Book of Nutfield" has been perused by me with much satisfaction. I think it deserves high commendation as a valuable historical work and for its fine illustrations, its excellent print, and its beautiful binding. The whole book is so satisfactory that after purchasing one copy I decided to order three more. This work should be placed in the public libraries of our state, that the young people may learn more of the history of Old Nutfield, which has ever been conspicuous for good citizenship.

(Signed) **JOHN W. NOYES.**

Chester, N. H.

**HARVEY PERLEY HOOD** of Derry, milk contractor, says:

"Wiley's Book of Nutfield" is both interesting and instructive. Its mechanical makeup is in excellent taste. The history of the town, the early life of the people, the narration of their hardships, the obstacles they had to overcome, their noble spirit of sacrifice in establishing schools and churches, are portrayed in a pleasing and attractive manner. It will be

of peculiar interest to the future inhabitants of the town, and well deserves a place in all our homes. After ordering one copy I ordered six more.

(Signed) **H. P. HOOD.**

Derry, N. H.

**HON. ALEXIS PROCTOR**, treasurer Franklin Savings Bank, Franklin Falls, says:

**GEORGE F. WILEY, ESQ.:** Dear Sir,—The bound copy of the "Book of Nutfield" sent me by express is at hand. I assure you that I am more than satisfied with it. I desire to congratulate you on being able to finish the work so successfully. To do so you must have spared neither time, patience, nor money. The book sent me is substantially and neatly bound and of the right dimensions for convenience either for family or library use. The illustrations are excellent and the great amount of historical and general information contained is not only very valuable, but entertaining as well. I consider the maps alone worth more than the price of the book. Please send me another copy. Inclosed find check for \$10.00.

Respectfully yours,

Franklin Falls, N. H.

(Signed) **A. PROCTOR.**

**STORIES OF THE PRESS.**—Following are a few of the thousands of press notices on "Wiley's Book of Nutfield":

It has placed its author, George F. Wiley, in the front rank of New England historians.—*The Mountaineer.*

The work has attracted widespread attention and has met a flattering reception everywhere.—*Waterville Mail.*

If there is any Scotch-Irish blood in your veins, you will be interested in "Wiley's Book of Nutfield."—*Pemaquid Messenger.*

"Wiley's Book of Nutfield" is the most fascinating historical work that has appeared for years.—*Hardwick Gazette.*

Mr. Wiley has earned the gratitude of all lovers of history for collecting and putting into permanent and handsome form so much valuable material that would otherwise be lost to the world.—*Manchester Mirror.*

Embellished with a wealth of fine engravings and well printed on the finest paper, the book presents in readable and attractive form a vast amount of material relating to the early and later history of Old Nutfield. . . . All in all, the work is a stupendous undertaking, covering as it does such a wide field, with so many varied interests, historical, political, industrial, religious, educational, and social.—*Manchester Union.*

"Wiley's Book of Nutfield" scores an instantaneous success. It is an able, dignified, and most beautiful work,



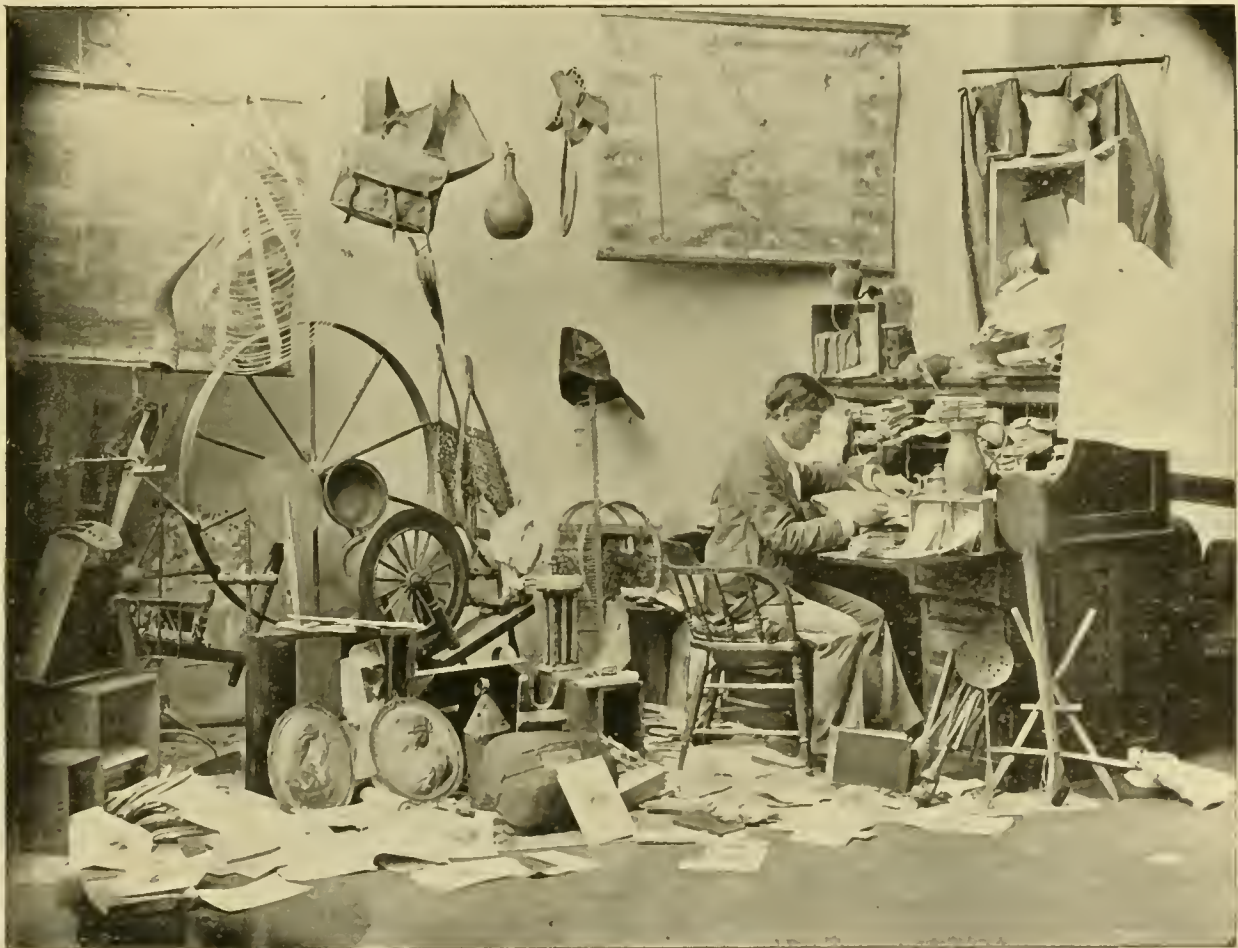
containing an abundance of the most valuable historical, genealogical, and biographical matter, well written and well edited.— New York Journalist.

It is a pleasure to speak well of such a carefully prepared, well written work as "Willey's Book of Nutfield."— Boston Journal.

All the readers of The News will be pleased to learn that George F. Willey's "Book of Nutfield," which has been issued in installments during the past year, is finally completed with the

public a unique, interesting, comprehensive, and valuable historical, biographical, and genealogical work. He certainly deserves the heartiest congratulations upon the success which has attended his efforts.

In turning over these hundreds of handsome pages, embellished with so many beautiful illustrations, one is struck with the enormous amount of labor that must have been necessary to gather all this material and put it into readable shape, for the field covered by the work is an extensive one. As the successive installments of the book have appeared, the



WILLEY'S HISTORIC CHAMBER.

publication of Part 12, that has just appeared. Nearly every one in this community has watched with great interest the career of the young author and publisher, and when his ambitious plan was first announced of presenting to the public the great wealth of hitherto unpublished historical material relating to this section of the country, many were the predictions of failure. The task was indeed a most formidable one, and doubtless Mr. Willey himself did not foresee all the difficulties and obstacles that would arise. But his energy and ability have enabled him to surmount them all, and he has given to the

readers of The News have been kept informed of the contents of each, but it is only by seeing the twelve parts together that one realizes what the whole work really contains. No one can help being interested and fascinated by it, even though there may be differences of opinion as to its minor features. Its value, its interest, and its attractiveness no one can dispute. Absolute perfection is not to be found in any work, and even if the angel Gabriel should come down from heaven and write a book, there would be plenty of critics to point out errors in it. — Derry News.



**W**ILLEY'S SEMI-CENTENNIAL BOOK OF MANCHESTER and Manchester edition of the Book of Nutfield is now ready for distribution. It contains historic sketches of that part of New Hampshire comprised within the limits of the old Tyng Township, Nutfield, Derryfield, and Manchester, from the earliest settlements to 1896, by George Franklin Willey. Biographical, genealogical, political, and anecdotal.

Illustrated with nearly one thousand engravings. This volume, like the Derry edition of the Book of Nutfield, is printed from new type on fine coated paper and contains about five hundred pages  $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$  inches. The publisher sought, and obtained, the aid of experts in particular lines of historical research. On the staff of writers which he has been so fortunate as to secure, are men who are recognized as au-

thorities in their respective lines. It is safe to say that without their aid a really satisfactory and reliable history of Manchester could not be produced. Prominent among them is Mr. F. B. Eaton, who rendered valuable aid in the compilation of Potter's history forty years ago. His acquaintance with the history of Manchester, particularly with its financial institutions, is minute and accurate. His long service as librarian of the city library and his long residence in Manchester,

make his services of inestimable value. Another writer whose assistance he fortunately secured is the veteran artist and literary man, Mr. H. W. Herrick. He is an authority on all matters relating to the life and services of General Stark, and he also knows more about the artistic life of Manchester than any other living man. Another authority, particularly on the history and languages of the Indians, as well as on antiquarian subjects

generally, is Hon. John G. Crawford. He is probably better qualified to write the Indian history of Manchester than any other man. In the same general line of research are the labors of Rev. Jesse G. McMurphy. Without doubt Mr. McMurphy has a wider fund of information concerning the history of New Hampshire in colonial times than any other living historian. Coming down to the history of Manchester



EMPLOYEES AT THE MANCHESTER POSTOFFICE.

as a city, and dealing purely with civic affairs, the compiler secured the invaluable services of Col. George C. Gilmore, Mr. Eaton, and historian George W. Browne, to assist in this department of the general subject. Their fitness for the task will be conceded by all, as their acquaintance with all the details of the city's governmental history is surpassed by none. Mr. H. W. Eastman, secretary of the board of trade, assisted in various lines. His ability is everywhere recognized.





*John Stark*







Hon. E. J. Knowlton, who is also numbered among the corps of assistants, has an intimate acquaintance with the Manchester of today and the publisher had the advantage of his encyclopedic and accurate knowledge in many lines. Mr. E. J. Burnham, Col. G. C. Gilmore, Dr. D. S. Adams, Gen. C. H. Bartlett, Mr. S. C. Gould, the clergy of Manchester and many other specialists are among the assistants.

Send to the publisher, Manchester, N. H., for prospectus.

HON. WILLIAM C. CLARKE, mayor of Manchester, says:

From an examination of the prospectus of Mr. Willey's "Semi-Centennial History of Manchester," the magnitude of the work is apparent, covering as it does a scope far greater than that of any previous history. It is evidently not in the nature of a cheap "souvenir," such as is generally gotten out within a few months on the occasion of anniversaries, but a comprehensive, accurate, and most entertaining history, doing full justice to Manchester, past and present. With all the resources and facilities at Mr. Willey's command, and with the enormous amount of historical material in his possession, it is within his power to give the city one of the best histories that was ever written in New Hampshire, and it is gratifying to learn that his efforts are receiving just recognition at the hands of the public.

(Signed) WM. C. CLARKE, Mayor.

REV. C. D. HILLS, D. D., pastor of St. Paul's M. E. church, Manchester, says:

GEORGE F. WILLEY, Publisher of "Willey's Semi-Centennial Book of Manchester": Dear Sir,—My surprise at your undertaking has been growing to admiration for your industrious persistency. As those who begin to have a clear idea of your broad purpose watch the progress of your remarkable enterprise, they can but rejoice at your inevitable success in giving the public such a minute, varied, complete, illustrated, deeply interesting and instructive history of Manchester. I bespeak for your comprehensive and invaluable work the hearty commendation and gratitude of all appreciative citizens.

Your work depicts with great power and pathos the persistent attempts of the settlers to found a colony, the fearful hardships they endured, and the difficulties they encountered before all the institutions of a civilized community were firmly established. So vividly are the scenes portrayed that the reader imagines himself for a time to be living in the early part of the eighteenth century and sharing its hopes and fears.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. D. HILLS.

Manchester, N. H.

HON. E. J. KNOWLTON, ex-mayor and postmaster of Manchester, says:

GEORGE F. WILLEY:—You have rendered an invaluable service to thousands by the publication of your "Semi-Centennial Book of Manchester." In my opinion it is by far the finest work of the kind ever gotten out in New Hampshire.

(Signed) E. J. KNOWLTON.

Manchester, N. H.

REV. T. EATON CLAPP, D. D., pastor of Hanover-street Congregational church, Manchester, says:

"Willey's Semi-Centennial Book of Manchester" is certainly interesting. The reader moves from page to page, each abounding in amiable personal sketches, interrupted and aided by illustrations, and is charmed as by few of our most entertaining novels. The great Dr. Jowett of Balliol College has recently declared that more and more will education be pursued through the text-book of biography. The biographical material in this book will supply a text-book of history for generations to come. It will be increasingly valuable to later general historians and a treasure in every historical library.

Green's History of the English People marks a revolution in historical subject matter. The life of the people, as distinct from the occupations of courts, royalty, battles, and diplomacy, will increasingly command attention. Popular life, clean and wholesome, illustrating the true possibilities in conduct and attainment in ordinary life, is always more helpful reading than that of life lived by men and women in exalted and inaccessible station.

In these pages the best samples of New Hampshire's sons and daughters appear before us, and with them the institutions by which they were trained, in which they worked for private and public well being, and which were also the products of their head, heart, and hands. They form charming annals, attractively written.

Mr. Willey's book is as valuable as it is interesting and will form a most attractive history for our New Hampshire homes.

(Signed) T. EATON CLAPP.

Manchester, N. H.

MANCHESTER NEWSPAPERS and others express their opinions on "Willey's Semi-Centennial Book of Manchester."

"Willey's Semi-Centennial Book of Manchester" is the unique, but not inappropriate title of the most elaborate and ambitious town history that has ever been attempted in New Hampshire, for it at once recalls the author and suggests the broad field which the work covers, for ancient Nutfield comprised what is now the city of Manchester, besides Derry, Londonderry, Windham and other towns as they exist in 1896, and its history covers a most eventful and fruitful period, from the earliest settlements to the present.



To conceive of such a work would seem to be the province of a man of mature years and abundant leisure, and to attempt to carry it out would seem to argue the possession of "money to burn," but the author of the brilliant work, which is now attracting the admiring attention of the dwellers in ancient Nutfield, as it appears from the publication office, rich in illustration, story, anecdote, and the varied result of painstaking research, sumptuously printed on the finest of book paper, is neither an old man nor a millionaire.

He is producing the most entertaining historical work of which the Granite State can boast. To produce such a work calls for great executive as well as literary ability, and not the least admirable feature of the progress of the work is the energy and generalship which Mr. Willey is exhibiting in carrying forward the publishing of the book, and introducing it to the public, every detail of which Mr. Willey conscientiously supervises. —Boston Globe.

Some men are born historians, some acquire history, and some have it thrust upon them. George F. Willey belongs in all three categories. He has the historical imagination, which is as necessary to a historian as a musical ear is to a composer; he has accumulated a vast fund of historical knowledge, and historical material has been literally thrust upon him. Every man, woman and child in New England has heard of him and his unique and picturesque "Book of Nutfield" and many know of the preparations for his "Semi-Centennial History of Manchester," but few are familiar with the actual amount of labor involved in those ambitious undertakings. For Mr. Willey is not only a student, who has pursued independent lines of historical research, but he is a worker and organizer, possessed of rare executive ability, and with an ardent enthusiasm, he has gone into enterprises that would have made older men hesitate. But he has faith in himself, and that is equivalent to a large sized bank account; so he has overcome one obstacle after another, and success has smiled upon him. —New York Press.

It is a monument of industry and pluck. Town histories are generally dreary and melancholy affairs, as dry as a seed catalogue. Not so, however, with this Semi-Centennial book, which is as lively and entertaining as a novel. But entertainment is not incompatible with accuracy, and as Mr. Willey, the editor, has the benefit of the researches of many specialists, who have written from original sources, the work possesses uncommon historical value. It is destined to find a place on the shelves of every public library in New England and in thousands of homes. —Manchester Union.

It is only from the whole book that we can get an adequate idea of its completeness and its many and varied attractions. Mr. Willey has covered every phase of the history of Tyngs Township, Haverhill, Derryfield, and Manchester, that part of New Hampshire comprised within the limits of the old township of Londonderry, from its earliest settlements to the present time, and has produced a work that will have enduring value both for the historian and genealogist and for the general reader. He has departed from the traditions that usually govern compilers of histories, and the result is an entertaining book, which will enliven while it instructs. —Manchester Mirror.

The edition of the book is limited. No new edition will be published, and when this is exhausted no one can procure a book at any price.

Price for the work bound in leather, gilt edges, \$10.00. Send your orders to George F. Willey, Publisher, 64 Hanover street, Manchester, N. H.

ROCKINGHAM-WEST will be ready for distribution sometime during the year 1896. It contains historical sketches, biographies, genealogies, stories, and anecdotes of the western part of Rockingham County, N. H., comprising Derry, Londonderry, Windham, Chester, Hudson, Hampstead, Salem, Sandown, and other towns, and is profusely illustrated. It is published by George F. Willey, Manchester, N. H., and sells for \$1.00 and \$2.00 per copy according to style of binding.



STARK RUNNING THE GAUNTLET.

(See page 16, "Willey's Book of Nutfield.")



## HON. WILLIAM C. CLARKE.

**HON. WILLIAM COGSWELL CLARKE**, youngest son of Col. John B. and Susan (Moulton) Clarke, was born in Manchester March 17, 1856. Excepting the late ex-Gov. Weston, he is the only native of Manchester who was ever elected mayor of the city. He was chosen to that

office in 1894 by the largest vote ever given to a Republican candidate in the city and by a majority of 913, the caucus which nominated him having been the largest ever held in the state to name a mayoralty candidate. After graduating from the Manchester high school and taking a preparatory course at Phillips Andover Academy, Mr. Clarke entered Dartmouth and was graduated in 1876, taking the first prize in the college competitive elocutionary contest in his senior year. Having served a two years' apprenticeship in the late Col. Clarke's printing establishment, he began reportorial

work on *The Mirror*, soon becoming city editor and filling that position for eight years. Later he assumed charge of special departments of the *Daily Mirror* and *Weekly Mirror and Farmer*, and as editor of the horse department won for himself and those papers a national reputation among horsemen. Over the nom de plume of "Joe English" he made the sporting department of the same papers widely known. His capacity for leadership in legitimate sports was marked early in

life. At the academy and in college he was prominent in athletics, serving for two years as captain of the Dartmouth ball team and holding the championship of the ball throwing contest, with a record of 358 feet 11 inches. He was also winner of other athletic contests, including the 100-yard

dash and hurdle race. Manchester people well remember him as foremost in the early history of professional baseball and as captain of one of the strongest local teams which represented New Hampshire. After so much active work on the diamond Mr. Clarke naturally became the efficient baseball editor of *The Mirror*. He is one of the best wing shots in the state, bagging probably more birds annually than any other man. He is the owner of the famous pointer Prince, who at ten years of age has had shot over him 2340 woodcock, quail, and partridge. Mr. Clarke was one of the organ-



HON. WILLIAM COGSWELL CLARKE.

izers and first president of the Hillsborough County Fish and Game Protective Association; for three years secretary of the New Hampshire Road and Trotting Horse Breeders' Association; for a long time secretary of the Manchester Driving Park Company and one of its directors; is now vice president of the New England Trotting Horse Breeders' Association, of the American League, and of the New England Agricultural Society. He was a member of the school board for seven



years and of the legislature for two years. In the latter body he was chairman of the committee on fisheries and game. His administration as mayor has been marked by his characteristic energy, the building of new schoolhouses, and the remodelling

ter. Their children are: John Badger, aged 15, and Mitty Tewksbury, aged 14. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clarke are social leaders in Manchester, and are attendants at the Franklin-Street Congregational Church. He is a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Derryfield, Calumet, and Press Clubs, the Board of Trade, the Gymnasium, Amoskeag Grange, and president of the Elliot Hospital board of trustees and of the board of water commissioners. His friends believe that a political career which has begun so auspiciously as Mayor Clarke's must necessarily go on to still more brilliant achievements.



CITY HALL, MANCHESTER.

of the old city hall into an architectural ornament to the city being but two of the many signs of new municipal life under his guidance. Mr. Clarke married Miss Mary O. Tewksbury, daughter of the late E. Greene Tewksbury of Manches-

**H**ORSES and other domestic animals were common in Nutfield from the first settlement. During the first year Abel Merrill was paid twelve shillings by the town for horse hire, and James Nesmith received eight shillings for the same reason. The selectmen frequently needed a horse to drive to Portsmouth with salmon and cloth for the state officials, and also, as the records state, in "going down for the elements of the Sacrament." Many of the people must have required the services of horses in going to church, on account of the long distances to be travelled. Deacon James Reid, father of General George Reid, lived in Kilrea, in the extreme southern part of Derry, but he always attended the West Parish church. The McClary family lived in the western part of Londonderry, near the present site of the Baptist church, and they were prominent members of the East Parish. It is not known at just what time oxen came into general use for farm work, but there were plenty of cows as early as March, 1722, when it was voted in town meeting "that all persons shall have liberty to bring in cattle to the town, so as to make up the number of six, and no more, and those that have cattle of their own have the liberty to bring the number of ten if they bring a bull with them, otherwise to bring in no more." In the same year hogs had become so plenty and so troublesome, being allowed to run at large, that a by-law was passed compelling their owners to yoke them between the 20th of March and the last of October. No one was so poor that he could not keep a few sheep and some poultry.



## HON. CHARLES H. BARTLETT.

**H**ON. CHARLES HENRY BARTLETT was born in Sunapee, Oct. 15, 1833, the fourth son of John and Sarah J. (Sanborn) Bartlett. He is a lineal descendant in the eighth generation of Richard Bartlett, who came from England to Newbury, Mass., in the ship *Mary and John* in 1634. Mr. Bartlett's early life was mainly spent on his father's farm, working in the summer season and attending school in winter. He early developed a decided taste for literary pursuits, and from childhood devoted a liberal share of his leisure moments to the perusal of such books as were accessible. He also contributed to the current literature of the day and showed remarkable facility in both prose and poetic composition. After attending the academies at Washington and New London, he began the study of law in the office of Metcalf & Barton at Newport, studying subsequently with George & Foster at Concord and with Morrison & Stanley at Manchester, being admitted to the Hillsborough County bar in 1858. In that year he began the practice of his profession at Wentworth, and in 1863 removed to Manchester, where he has since resided. For about two years he was the partner of the late Hon. James U. Parker, the partnership terminating with the retirement of the latter from active business. In 1867 he was appointed clerk of the United States district court

for the New Hampshire district, which office he held until 1883, when he resigned to accept a seat in the state senate to which he had been elected by an unprecedented majority. He was clerk of the senate from 1861 to 1864, and private secretary to Governor Smyth in 1865-66. In 1872 he was

elected mayor of Manchester, but resigned before the expiration of his term on account of the federal office he held. His last official act was to turn over his salary to the Firemen's Relief Association. In 1881 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts. Upon the assembling of the senate of 1883 he was unanimously chosen by his party associates as their candidate for the presidency of that body, which office he held during his term of service. He was a member of the constitutional conventions of 1876 and 1889. Mr. Bartlett married, Dec. 8, 1858,



HON. CHARLES HENRY BARTLETT.

Miss Hannah M. Eastman of Croydon, by whom he had one son, Charles Leslie, who died at the age of four years, and one daughter, Clara Bell. Mrs. Bartlett died July 25, 1890. Mr. Bartlett might easily have attained the highest honors within the gift of his party and state, but he has persistently declined all overtures for political or official preferment. His recent orations have been widely read and brought him great fame as a most eloquent and accomplished orator.

## HON. EDGAR J. KNOWLTON.

HON. EDGAR JAY KNOWLTON, successful as newspaper man, as legislator, as mayor and as postmaster of Manchester, was born in Sutton Aug. 8, 1856, the son of James and Mary F. (Marshall) Knowlton. Being the eldest of eight children of a family in moderate circumstances, he enjoyed but limited educational opportunities, and at the age of sixteen went to Manchester to seek his fortune. For two years he worked as apprentice in the printing office of the Manchester Union, becoming then a reporter and subsequently city editor of the paper. He remained in this position until 1880, when he went to Lockport, N. Y., and took editorial charge of the Daily Union of that place, conducting the journal with marked success until his return to Manchester, in January, 1881, to accept a flattering offer from Col. John B. Clarke to take a position on the Daily Mirror and American. Here he remained until 1884, when he again became city editor of the Union, resigning in February, 1890, to accept the office of secretary of the newly organized Manchester Board of Trade. His popularity in Manchester was emphatically shown by his election on the Democratic ticket to the state legislature in 1886, when he received a majority of seventy-six votes in a ward ordinarily Republican by 200. Still more emphatically was it shown by

his election as mayor in 1890, when he received 1460 of the 1517 votes cast in the Democratic nominating caucus, and carried the city by a plurality of 132 votes over Thomas W. Lane, admittedly the most popular Republican in Manchester at the time — and this too when the Republicans

carried the city by over 600 plurality for their gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Knowlton was the first mayor to devote his whole time to the duties of the position, and so hearty was the commendation of his administration felt throughout the city that at the succeeding municipal election, although the Republicans swept the city by a large majority for every office save that of mayor, he was re-elected over the Republican nominee by a majority of 1386, the largest ever given to any mayoralty candidate. His second administration was as brilliant as his first. He was instrumental in the accomplish-



HON. EDGAR JAY KNOWLTON.

ment of reforms and enterprises which a less energetic man would take a lifetime in bringing about. He was the first of Manchester's mayors to advocate the high service water supply, and under his administration this was realized at an expenditure of \$250,000. Its necessity was evident in the winter of 1894-5, when but for the high pressure service the city would have experienced all the hardships of a water famine. A war loan of \$120,000, which had been bearing six per cent





interest for thirty years, was paid off during his administration, although prior to his election no provision had been made for this. He also secured the adoption of the beneficent plan of a sinking fund to liquidate obligations at their maturity; did away with the discount on taxes, thereby making a large

saving to the city; secured a revenue to the city treasury in return for city deposits; abrogated an electric light contract which was disastrous to the city, and executed a new one which saved \$22 per light per annum; inaugurated an annual expenditure for the development of Stark and Derryfield parks; erected the Hallsville, Rimmon, and Pearl street school-

BESSIE GENEVIEVE KNOWLTON.

houses, and built large additions to several other schoolhouses; built the ward five wardroom, the Second-street steel and stone bridge, and the South Main street stone bridge, the Walter M. Fulton engine house, the South Manchester hose-house, and strengthened the fire department in various ways. But space will not permit even the enumeration of all the enterprises and reforms in which Mayor Knowlton took the initiative. Suffice to say that a new era in the municipal life of Manchester was fairly begun with his administration. On May 11, 1894, having resigned the office of mayor on the preceding day, he took possession of the Manchester postoffice, and his time has since been devoted not only to maintaining the office at its high standard of efficiency, but to the inauguration of numerous reforms which have been particularly pleasing to the public. Mr. Knowlton is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Ancient Order

of United Workmen, the Improved Order of Red Men, the Patrons of Husbandry, and various other organizations. He was married, Nov. 2, 1880, to Miss Genevieve I. Blanchard of Nicholville, N. Y., and has two daughters: Bessie Genevieve, born April 2, 1885, and Belle Frances, born Oct. 3, 1887.

**THE FOUNDERS OF LONDONDERRY,** remarkable themselves for thrift and energy, were not slow in transplanting their young and vigorous saplings to the fertile and promising soil of adjoining counties and states, as subsequent years have shown stalwart trees and powerful influences for good, matured from developed saplings of the Scotch-Irish stock thus sent out.

Perhaps no more valuable illustration of the vitality and true worth of such transplanted stock has been found than in a sketch of the life of Rev. Charles E. Brown, a lineal descendant of the early Dickey importation from the north of Ireland. His mother was Betsey Dickey, whose father, Joseph Dickey, settled early in Weathersfield, Vt. Betsey married a Baptist minister, Rev. Philip Perry Brown, and Charles E. was a son born Feb. 23, 1813. Probably from an inherited disposition and an anxious desire to do good, he early entered the ministry and after spending a few years in New York state, in his chosen profession, he asked to be sent by the Baptist Missionary Society to the territory of Iowa. This was in 1841, and he thus enjoys the distinction of being the pioneer Baptist minister in the now great state of Iowa, and with the help of his noble young wife, Frances Lyon, he was largely instrumental in laying broad and deep in Iowa and the new country west of the Mississippi river the foundation of one of the great branches of the Christian Church, and now, in the sunset of life, at eighty-three years of age, he is waiting, with a cheerful heart and sunny smile, for the boatman to ferry him over the river. He is living with his son, Mr. W. C. Brown of St. Joseph, Mo., who is one of the most prominent and capable railroad managers in the West, and who, with his excellent companion, spares no pains to make bright and pleasant the pathway of his honored sire adown the hill of life.



BELLE FRANCES KNOWLTON.

## MANCHESTER BOARD OF TRADE.

IN the 60's Manchester had a board of trade. It held meetings for several years, was incorporated July 14, 1877, and occupied for a time



CHARLES C. HAYES.

headquarters in Riddle block. Hon. Daniel Clark was president and Hon. H. K. Slayton, secretary. After accomplishing some good in the way of securing lower rates on coal freighted from the seaboard, and in some other directions, the organization declined. A balance of \$142 in its treasury was, by unanimous vote of surviving members, turned over to the present board of trade on Sept. 16, 1893.

In 1890 the need of a business organization resulted in a call for a public meeting to be held in City Hall Jan. 22, "for the purpose of organizing an association designed to aid and encourage new industries and the commercial interests of the city of Manchester." The call was signed by George B. Chandler, Hiram D. Upton, John C. French, Charles T. Means, George A. Leighton, William Corey, Alonzo Elliott, Frank P. Kimball, A. G.

Grenier, Clarence M. Edgerly, and R. D. W. McKay. The preliminary meeting was largely attended. Hon. George B. Chandler was chosen chairman, and C. M. Edgerly secretary. Enthusiastic remarks in favor of a live board of trade were made by Mr. Chandler, Hon. Charles H. Bartlett, Col. John B. Clarke, Hon. David Cross, George A. Leighton, John C. French, Hon. P. C. Cheney, Col. B. C. Dean, Hon. James F. Briggs, and others. A second meeting was held Feb. 5, when a committee, of which James F. Briggs was chairman, reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted. A committee to nominate officers reported the following list, which was elected: President, George B. Chandler; vice presidents, Herman F. Straw, P. C. Cheney; treasurer, Henry Chandler; secretary, Edgar J. Knowlton; direc-



HERBERT W. EASTMAN.

tors, G. B. Chandler, Frank Dowst, John B. Varick, H. D. Upton, John C. French, Andrew Bunton, Frank M. Gerrish, E. M. Slayton, and Frank P. Carpenter. Over sixty business men





signed the constitution at the first meeting. The board was particularly fortunate in the selection of its first officers. Hon. George B. Chandler was an enthusiastic believer in the advantages to be derived from a live organization of business men. He was possessed of a strong faith in the future of Manchester. He made an ideal presiding officer, drew into his directory some able associates, and the new organization at once sprang into popularity and immediately became a power for good in the Queen City. The chief object of the board, as defined in the constitution, is to "promote the prosperity of the Queen City of New Hampshire," or in other words, "to secure a union of the energies, influence, and action of citizens in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the city of Manchester; to encourage all legitimate business enterprises; to collect and disseminate through the press and otherwise information respecting Manchester as a manufacturing city and a place of residence." Any person a resident of or having a place of business or owning real estate in Manchester may become a member. The board has standing committees on finance, manufacturing and mercantile affairs, municipal affairs, insurance, railroads and transportation, statistics, and new industries and enterprises.

As the first secretary, Edgar J. Knowlton began the work with a zeal which characterizes all his endeavors. He was an old newspaper worker, thoroughly acquainted with the citizens and the needs of the city. The membership the first year was brought up to 275, and by the concerted efforts of the officers, much good was accomplished. The advantages of the city were displayed through industrial and other papers and by the publication of 5,000 copies of a handy little volume entitled "Statistics of the Queen City." The board collected and published information concerning the wholesale and retail trade of the city; it took an active part in securing land for Stark park, and in the effort to get an equestrian statue of Gen. John Stark; it established merchants' weeks; it has encouraged people to patronize home industries; it distributed 25,000 letter sheets containing valuable facts about the city; it has advocated the establishment of a new county with Manchester as its centre; it secured a postal

route between Manchester and North Weare; it procured an earlier mail delivery in the city; it insured the doubling of capacity of the East Manchester shoeshop; it created the West Side company, capital \$35,000, which built a brick shoeshop 200x45, occupied by Crafts & Green, who employ over 300 hands.

The board of trade, in its early existence, agitated the relaying of rails from North Weare to Henniker, which after long legal complications, was finally brought about in 1893. The board has continually urged the need of a first class electric railway system in the city. During the session of the legislature of 1895, the board took active preparations to secure a charter for an electric railway, but the present management expressly pledging the installation of a first class system immediately, the proposed charter was not obtained. As a result of this movement, Manchester is now supplied with as good an electric street railway system as is in operation in the entire country. The board of trade has also been especially active in the endeavor to secure a charter for a railroad from Milford to Manchester.

Through the efforts of the board, directly or indirectly, numerous successful industries have been added to the city. The one single shoeshop fostered by the board has grown to seven large shops, employing at least 2,000 hands and turning out over 10,000 pairs of shoes every day, and distributing nearly a million dollars yearly in wages.

The Manchester board of trade was the first in New England to establish a merchants' week. As a result, the retail trade is greatly stimulated each October, and thousands of people from all over the state, and even beyond New Hampshire, have become acquainted with the enterprise of our live business men. During the merchants' week of 1894 nearly 13,000 people came to Manchester on round trip tickets.

Secretary Knowlton, who had been elected mayor of the city, resigned his position with the board in May, 1891, and the directors unanimously elected Herbert W. Eastman his successor, who has been re-elected by each board of directors since. After serving two years, the first board of officers was succeeded by Edward M. Slayton as president; Henry E. Burnham and Charles D.



McDuffie, vice presidents; and E. M. Slayton, James W. Hill, Henry B. Fairbanks, Charles M. Floyd, Frank W. Fitts, Horace Marshall, Charles C. Hayes, L. H. Josselyn, and Denis A. Holland, directors. Treasurer Henry Chandler has been continually re-elected. At the annual meeting in January, 1894, the following officers were elected: President, Charles C. Hayes; vice presidents, H. E. Burnham, James W. Hill; directors, C. C. Hayes, William Marcotte, Fred B. Ellis, O. D. Knox, James P. Slattery, Charles E. Cox, Walter G. Africa, Edward F. Scheer, and Charles F. Green.

The headquarters of the board were first in the rear of A. J. Lane's real estate office in City Hall building. Meetings of the board were held in City Hall. The need of larger and better quarters was apparent, and in September, 1891, two large rooms in Merchants Exchange were secured, where the office of the secretary was established and meetings of the board were held. In May, 1894, headquarters were obtained on the sixth floor of the magnificent Kennard building, the finest business block north of Boston. A large room seating one hundred is handsomely furnished with tables, chairs, desks, and pictures, and several desks are rented to business men who only need desk room. Sliding doors open into a carpeted and finely furnished room for the use of directors, committees, etc. The headquarters are supplied with telephone, writing materials, daily, weekly, and trade papers, stock reports, etc., and are open to members and the public every day and three evenings each week. The board has a membership of over three hundred, comprising nearly every prominent business concern in the city. Secretary Eastman publishes quarterly the Board of Trade Journal, which has a large circulation and is handsomely printed and illustrated. The Manchester board is connected with the New Hampshire Board of Trade, of which Mr. Eastman is secretary and treasurer.

Charles C. Hayes, president of the board and one of the most active and successful young business men in the city, was born in New London, N. H., May 31, 1855. He is the son of John M. and Susan E. (Carr) Hayes, both of whom were natives of that town, his father having been a

merchant in New London and Salisbury for many years and a prominent citizen and a real estate owner in Manchester. Mr. Hayes received his early education in the common schools of his native town and of Salisbury, and upon coming to Manchester, in 1869, attended the high school, graduating in 1875. After three years of mercantile experience he bought the store of the Co-operative Trade Association, which he conducted successfully for several years. In 1882 he began a general real estate, mortgage, loan, and fire insurance business, which has grown and prospered and which he has managed ever since. He is regarded as one of the best judges of real estate values in the city, and he is often called upon to appraise property of that kind. He does an extensive business in buying and selling real estate and has assisted greatly in the development of suburban real estate. His business connections are numerous. He is vice president and director of the New Hampshire Trust Company, president of the Thomas A. Lane Company, president of the Orange Mica Mining Company, treasurer and director of the Kennedy Land Company, treasurer and director of the Rimmon Manufacturing Company, and clerk of the Manchester Shoe Manufacturing Company. He was a director of the board of trade in 1892, vice president in 1893, and was unanimously elected its president in 1894, and re-elected in 1895. Under his management the board has grown rapidly in membership and influence, ranking today as one of the largest and most flourishing business organizations in New England. He is also president of the Manchester Fire Underwriters' Association. In Masonry Mr. Hayes has an honorable and exalted record. He is Past Worshipful Master of Washington Lodge, A. F. and A. M., member of Mt. Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, has been thrice Illustrious Master of Adoniram Council, Eminent Commander of Trinity Commandery, K. T., all of Manchester, and Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of New Hampshire. He is now in his second term as Most Worshipful Grand Master of Masons in New Hampshire. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of E. A. Raymond Consistory of Nashua. In politics Mr. Hayes is an earnest Democrat. He has been president of the



Granite State Club and an active party worker for several years. In 1894, as Democratic candidate for mayor of Manchester, he received a flattering vote, including the support of numerous members of the opposing party. He is an eloquent and pleasing public speaker and presents his thoughts with force and clearness. As president of the First Baptist Society, he wields an influence in religious circles. Mr. Hayes was married, Jan. 1, 1885, to Belle J., daughter of John and Hannah B. (Tewksbury) Kennard, who died Aug. 1, 1890, leaving three children: John Carroll, now nine years old; Louise K., aged seven, and Annie Belle, aged five.

Herbert Walter Eastman, secretary of the Manchester board of trade, was born in Lowell, Mass., Nov. 3, 1857. He attended the public schools of that city until 1870, when he went to Boston and was employed in a large wholesale and retail store. In 1873 he came to Manchester and went to the Lincoln grammar school, graduating in the class of 1874, taking the highest honors in penmanship and drawing. Soon afterward he went to work in the Daily Mirror office, in spare hours studying wood engraving and making numerous illustrations for the daily and weekly editions. In 1875 he entered the employ of Campbell & Hanscom, of the Daily Union, and worked in every department from the pressroom to reportorial and editorial work and proof reading. When the Union was made a morning paper he was assistant local reporter, and in June, 1880, he was promoted to the city editorship, which he resigned in January, 1881, because of ill health. Aug. 1, 1884, he became city editor of the Weekly Budget, writing also numerous articles on industrial and historical subjects. In 1886, with F. H. Challis, he purchased the Budget, and with him started the publication of the Daily Press and was its city editor. In 1889 he sold his interest to Mr. Challis, but continued in charge of the local department till early in 1891, when he accepted a position as assistant secretary of the board of trade, the secretary, E. J. Knowlton, having been elected mayor of the city. In May, 1891, Mr. Knowlton resigned and Mr. Eastman was unanimously elected secretary of the board, and has been re-elected each year since. During his term as

secretary the board has gained nearly a hundred members and now has the largest membership and occupies the finest headquarters of any such organization in New England outside of Boston. By a system of renting desk room, originating with Secretary Eastman, the expenses of the board are very much reduced. He is a Past Grand of Wildey Lodge, and a member of Mount Washington Encampment, I. O. O. F., United Order of Friends, United American Mechanics, and Amoskeag Grange, P. of H., president of the Manchester Press Club, treasurer of the Coon Club, an organization of newspaper men of the state, and president of the Manchester Cadet Veteran Association. He married, Jan. 9, 1890, Nellie Clough Eaton, daughter of George E. and Lucinda (French) Eaton of Candia, N. H.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, MANCHESTER.

## HON. JAMES A. WESTON.

HON. JAMES A. WESTON was born in what is now Manchester, Aug. 27, 1827. He was the lineal descendant of a family prominent and influential in the colonization of New England, his ancestors coming originally from Buckinghamshire, England, early in the seventeenth century. In 1622 John Weston and his brother-in-law, Richard Green, came to Weymouth, then called Wiscasset, and aided in the formation of a colony. In 1644 a son of John Weston, whose name also was John, concealing himself in an emigrant ship until well out at sea, obtained a passage to America and joined his relatives in Massachusetts. He finally settled in Reading, Mass., and became distinguished for his services in the administration of the colonial government. From him sprang the lineage to which the subject of this sketch belongs. Amos Weston, father of James A. Weston, was born in Reading, Mass., in 1791. He moved to New Hampshire in 1803 and settled in a section of Manchester which was formerly a part of Londonderry. He was a farmer, and was prominent in the management of the town's business and affairs. In 1814 he married Miss Betsey Wilson, a daughter of Colonel Robert Wilson of Londonderry, and granddaughter of James Wilson, who came from Londonderry, Ireland, and was one of those indomitable Scotch-Irish whose courage, thrift, and persistency became such a factor in the growth of the new colony. The childhood and youth of James A. Weston were spent on his father's farm, and his education was obtained in the district schools and academies of Manchester. He mastered thoroughly the profession of civil engineering while engaged in teaching school in Londonderry and Manchester. In 1846, while only nineteen years of age, he was appointed assistant engineer of the Concord Railroad, and in 1849 he was made chief engineer of that road. As chief engineer he superintended the construction of the Manchester & Candia and the Suncook Valley railroads. In 1854 he married Anna S. Gilmore of Concord, by whom he had six children: Herman, Grace Helen, James Henry, Edwin Bell, Annie Mabel, and Charles Albert Weston, all of whom survive except Herman.

In politics he was always a Democrat. In 1862 he was a candidate for mayor, but was defeated. In the following year he was again a candidate and was again defeated by only a few votes, but in 1867 he was elected mayor over Hon. Joseph B. Clark. In 1868 he was again the unsuccessful candidate, but was elected in 1870 and in 1871. While mayor he conferred lasting benefit upon the city by the establishment of a system of water-works. As ex-officio member of the board of water commissioners he was untiring in his efforts to hasten to completion the important undertaking. He continued until his death a member of the board, giving to that body the best results of his foresight and experience. In 1870, by the almost unanimous choice of his party, Mr.



THE WESTON RESIDENCE.

Weston became the nominee for governor. There was no election by the people, although he received a plurality of votes. He was chosen governor by the legislature, however, and in 1872 he was again the gubernatorial candidate against





John H. Masley





tion. Ezekiel A. Straw, but was defeated. In 1873 he was also defeated by the same candidate. He ran the fourth time, and was far ahead of his opponent, Gen. Luther McCutchins. There was no choice by the people, however, and Gov. Weston was again elected by the legislature. He served as chairman of the New Hampshire Centennial Commission, and was appointed by congress a member of the board of finance. He was also chairman of the building committee of the soldiers' monument. Upon the establishment of the state board of health he was elected a member as sanitary engineer, holding that position until his death. Mr. Weston was actively interested in the financial and charitable institutions of Manchester. He was trustee of the Amoskeag Savings bank, and in 1877 he was elected president of the City National bank, which has since been changed to the Merchants' National bank. He was treasurer and one of the trustees of the Guaranty Savings bank from its incorporation; treasurer of the Suncook Valley railroad and one of the promoters and director of the Manchester Street railroad; one of the incorporators of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company and has always, with the exception of a few years, been its president. In 1880 the supreme court appointed him chairman of the board of trustees for the bondholders of the Manchester & Keene railroad. In 1864 he was elected treasurer of Trinity Commandery, a position which he thereafter held, and he was treasurer of the Elliot hospital for many years. In 1871 Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of master of arts. Gov. Weston died May 8, 1895, beloved and mourned by the entire community. June 11, the Manchester board of trade took appropriate action upon his death, a committee consisting of Mayor Clarke and ex-Mayors Bartlett and Knowlton reporting a series of highly eulogistic resolutions which were unanimously adopted. Upon this occasion also Gen. Bartlett delivered an eloquent and beautiful tribute to the memory of the deceased, concluding as follows:

Like the great mass of our native population, born in the first half of the present century, Governor Weston first saw the light upon a New Hampshire farm. It was there that his life

habits were formed—there that the generous and noble impulses which he inherited from an honorable ancestry found full and free development—there that the characteristics of the typical American citizen found that safe and secure anchorage which no subsequent contact with adverse influences in after life could shake or disturb. New Hampshire owes much to her farm born boys and her farm-nurtured youth. They have largely molded her character and given to her the honored name she bears and her broad and enviable fame which is the pride of every citizen, but few among them all have made larger individual donations to her prosperity and renown than he whose name we honor tonight. During all his long connection with most important and diversified business affairs and his most notable career in public life, no man has ever said that he ever bowed to temptation—was ever swerved by opportunity or ever looked on duty with an interrogation point in his eye. His dollars, were they few or many, were honest dollars—not a soiled one, not a dishonest one among them. His liberal fortune represents the honest earnings of a busy life, and the legitimate appreciation of wise and conservative investments. He never sought riches by any attempt to turn other men's wealth into his own pocket by any cunning, craft, or over-reaching. If any illustration of the truism that honesty is the best policy was needed, James A. Weston supplied it.

The proprieties of this occasion admit of only general allusions to his prominent characteristics. A recital of the business enterprises alone, with which from first to last he has been associated, would involve the compilation of a very respectable business catalogue and it would not be confined to Manchester alone, but other sections of the state have been largely benefitted and their prosperity and development substantially enhanced by his enterprise and foresight. His broad comprehension and excellent judgment poise enabled him to participate in a large number of business concerns, widely diverse in character, with great profit to himself and his associates. Success smiled upon all his undertakings—failure knew him not. To everything of private or public concern in which he enlisted, his hand was helpful—his judgment an anchor of safety and his name a pillar of strength. Manchester, his home as a boy and man—ever loyal and generous to her favored son—often summoning him to the helm in her own affairs—repeatedly pressing him to the front in the broader arena of the state—trusting and confiding in him always and everywhere—never disappointed, never deceived—Manchester comes to the front and joins hands with his kin of blood in this great sorrow: a sorrow that falls upon every home and hearthstone within her borders with the force of a personal bereavement.

These few words of tribute are ill suited to a life so full of good works so rich in noble example and so fruitful in inspiration to the busy world it touched in so many relations. But Governor Weston will live in the things he did and the results he accomplished, and not in what we say of him. In these he will live on though the closed eye and the sealed lip may never more respond to the solicitation of human fellowship. Not only to us but to those who will succeed us, his noble life work will remain the proudest memorial to the memory of James A. Weston.

## HON. HENRY W. BLAIR.

HON. HENRY W. BLAIR, born in Campton Dec. 6, 1834, is the son of William Henry and Lois (Baker) Blair, being a direct descendant of James Blair, one of the original settlers of Nutfield, famous as an eight-foot high giant whose supreme contempt for the red men and their warfare went a great way toward protecting the people and property of Londonderry. His forefathers were prominent in the siege of old Londonderry. Mr. Blair's mother was the granddaughter of Moses Baker of Candia, who was a king's surveyor in the early days and later a member of the famous committee of safety of the Society of the Cincinnati, and was a captain at the battle of Bennington and the siege of Boston. It is plain, therefore, that New Hampshire's honored Blair is descended from Revolutionary stock on both sides of the family, as well as from the solid Scotch-Irish pioneers who made the wholesome beginning that has meant so much to this section of the country.

William Henry Blair met with a fatal accident when the son, Henry, was but two years old, and the mother was left with several small children. She put them out among the farmers of that section, but kept a home with the youngest, a babe in arms, at Plymouth, until she died a few years later. Henry made his home with Richard Bartlett, a

Campton farmer. He attended the district school winters, and in 1851, when sixteen years old, began attending Holmes' Plymouth Academy, where he was first drawn into political affairs, in schoolboy fashion, there being warm contention among the students in those days of sprouting abolitionism.

After two terms at Plymouth he attended the New Hampshire Conference Seminary one term.

For a year beginning in 1853, the ambitious young student worked at making picture frames at Sanbornton Bridge (now Tilton) to earn money to put himself through college. The man he worked for failed, owing Blair his year's wages. The young man caught the measles and was sick a long time, almost unto death. Meanwhile he had kept up his connections at the seminary by active society membership, and in the fall of 1854 attended that institution another

term. The next year he took another term at Plymouth, all the time supporting himself by teaching and in other ways.

In 1856 he began reading law with William Leverett at Plymouth, and was admitted to the bar in 1859, remaining with Mr. Leverett as partner. He was appointed solicitor for Grafton county in 1860 and served two years with unusual efficiency, handling several formidable murder cases like a veteran lawyer. During these years



HON. HENRY W. BLAIR.



of preparation for a prominent public life he had the intellectual assistance of Samuel A. Burns of Plymouth, a retired teacher who had moulded many young minds before and lent such aid to this young New Hampshire boy as only a scholar of leisure and deep learning could.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Blair tried to enlist in the fifth and twelfth regiments, but poor health had left him in such a bad condition physically that he was not accepted, until the fifteenth regiment was formed. For this he raised a company, enlisted as a private, was elected captain, and later appointed major by the governor and council. He had about a year's service at the front, when his regiment was discharged in 1863, he then having the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Col. Blair's first battle service was at the siege of Fort Hudson, and he was severely wounded twice during that siege. He was in command of his regiment most of the time. After the discharge of his regiment Lieut. Col. Blair was appointed deputy provost marshal, held the position about a year, but rendered little active service on account of wounds and sickness. He was unable through ill health, caused by his wounds and diseases contracted in the war, to do much at his profession for six years.

Col. Blair was elected to the New Hampshire legislature from Plymouth in 1866, and was prominent in the hot political battle that resulted in the election of J. W. Patterson to the United States senate. In 1867 and 1868 Mr. Blair represented the old eleventh district in the state senate. Then began for lawyer Blair a season of prosperity. He had practically regained his health and with it the ambitions of youth were revived. Between the thirty-third and the fortieth years of life he built up what was considered as large and lucrative a practice as that of any country lawyer in the state.

Political conditions drew the soldier and lawyer into the service of his party, his state, and his country. New Hampshire had fallen into the habit of electing Democratic governors and congressmen with an ease that filled the Republican camp with apprehension. A national election was due in 1876, and prospects were good for Democratic success unless New Hampshire could be

recovered by the Republicans in the spring of 1875. This opinion seemed to prevail among leaders of the party throughout the country, and strong candidates must therefore be nominated in the Granite state to stem the tide as far as possible. Accordingly Col. Blair was nominated for congress in the old third district against Col. Henry O. Kent, and after a hard fought campaign was elected in spite of the fact that party leaders had considered it a hopeless struggle. Hon. P. C. Cheney was chosen governor by a narrow margin, his election being made possible by the success of Col. Blair in the third congressional district. Mr. Blair had only 164 majority, but it was the beginning of many phenomenal political victories. Democrats were elected in both the other districts. Col. Blair had lost his law practice and had spent his money in the campaign, but the Republicans secured the next president after a contest over the Hayes-Tilden election.

Mr. Blair was elected to congress again in 1877, after another hard struggle; was elected United States senator in 1879, and again in 1885. He was then tendered the United States district judgeship for New Hampshire, but declined for reasons plain to him as a man of highest honor. In 1891 ex-senator Blair was appointed minister to China by President Harrison, but was rejected by the Chinese government because of the emphatic opposition the senator had shown to Chinese immigration. Elected to the national house in 1892 from the first New Hampshire district, and declining a renomination, Mr. Blair retired after two years of hard service in the fifty-third congress, and is now in private life practising law in Manchester.

It is seldom given to one son of any state to serve so well and so long her interests in national affairs. Full of the courage of his convictions from the beginning to the end, Mr. Blair came out of the political wars bearing an unblemished record. His head and hands were always active in the cause of right and of progress. He was a close student and a deep thinker at all times, and gave all the best of his talents to his official life, and the measure was never stinted.

The congressional history of his time is full of his work. Some of the principal measures



which Mr. Blair originated and advocated are the proposed amendment to the national constitution prohibiting the manufacture of and traffic in alcoholic beverages; the amendment of the constitution providing for non-sectarian public schools; the Common School or the Education bill; the Sunday Rest bill; the Dependent Pension bill, and other public and private legislation providing for the soldiers of the country and their relatives; the establishment of the department of labor and much of the labor and industrial legislation of the past twenty years, including the law providing for rebates upon foreign materials manufactured here for exportation; the joint resolution first proposing political union with Canada, and legislation for the promotion of the interests of agriculture throughout the country. The amendment giving the right of suffrage to women was introduced by him and was under his special charge in the senate.

Some of Senator Blair's speeches and reports, which have been most widely circulated, are upon finance and the nature and uses of money, temperance, woman suffrage, education, Chinese immigration, foreign trade and relations, reconstruction, suffrage, social and political conditions of the country, the tariff, the relations between labor and capital, and all the more important and fundamental questions, some of which have been considered of an advanced and radical nature. Bishop Newman said of him: "The only just criticism upon Mr. Blair is that he is fifty years ahead of his times."

No public servant can point with more honest pride to an active career during which he has cared better for the interests of his constituents than can Mr. Blair. He is more widely known than any other New Hampshire man, and honored everywhere. His speeches on the stump at home and in various parts of the country have been numerous and diversified. In 1888 Mr. Blair published a book on "The Temperance Movement; or, the Conflict of Man with Alcohol," of which Bishop Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church said: "It is probably the most important contribution to temperance literature that has been made by any author." His hand has been felt in many public benefits. He was leading factor in the establishment of the State Normal School at Plymouth, and the Holderness School for Boys,

in securing the beautiful public building for Manchester, and in the movement for a national monument for Gen. John Stark to be placed in Stark Park, Manchester.

Mr. Blair was married in 1859 to Eliza Nelson, daughter of Rev. William Nelson of Plymouth, N. H., and to her owes much of the sustaining power that has made his public life a credit to him. They have one son, Henry P. Blair, now practising law in Washington, D. C. Mrs. Blair has been widely connected with literary societies, particularly in Washington and New Hampshire. She was a trustee of the New Hampshire State Normal School, and is a trustee of the Garfield National Hospital, Washington, D. C., and Blair tower on the building was named in her honor. She is connected with the Woman's Relief Corps, has done much work on the ladies' auxiliary board of Elliot Hospital. Mrs. Blair is the author of the novel "Lisbeth Wilson, a Daughter of the New Hampshire Hills," published in 1894 by Lee & Shepard, which has been widely read.

SLAVERY was not unknown in Londonderry before the Revolution. According to the census of 1773 there were twelve male and thirteen female slaves in the town, and they seem to have been regarded as chattels, not as human beings, although they were humanely treated. Rev. William Davidson, minister of the East Parish, owned two, a mother and a daughter, named Poll and Moll. In the West Parish, Thomas Wallace and Deacon James Thompson, both very devout men, were slave owners. It is related of a negro boy named Toney, who was the property of Mr. Wallace and who had cost his master one hundred dollars, that he was very proud of his money value. Once in the spring freshet he built a raft and went to ride on the flowed meadow of the fourteen-acre meadow brook. His frail craft, not being solidly made, began to go to pieces, and Toney, having in view both his own life and his master's property, shouted to Mr. Wallace: "Come and save your hundred dollars." Soon after the Revolution slavery ceased in most of the northern states, and there is no record of slaves being owned in Londonderry after the beginning of the present century.



## HON. MOODY CURRIER.

BY HENRY M. BAKER.

MOODY CURRIER is emphatically a self-made man. By his own industry and economy he raised himself from the country school to college honors, from poverty to wealth, from obscurity to distinction in business, politics, and letters, from a humble station to the highest office of our state. Moody Currier was born in Boscawen, N. H., April 22, 1806. His early years were passed on a farm. There he became inured to work and learned that nothing of value is secured without toil. That is the secret of his successful life. Amid the busy scenes of active farming he pursued the studies preparatory to college. He had no idle time — for him there were no leisure hours. Every moment was given to work or study. He graduated with high honors from Dartmouth College in 1834, delivering the Greek oration. His alma mater and another college have conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. After graduation Mr. Currier for several years was in charge of the Academy at Hopkinton, N. H., and later of the High School at Lowell, Mass. As a teacher he was thorough and successful. No subject was left unexhausted and by his own enthusiasm he aroused the zeal of his pupils. He devoted all his spare time to the study of law. In this manner, by continuous application, he fitted himself for his profession. In

the spring of 1841 Mr. Currier went to Manchester and was admitted to the bar of Hillsborough county. For several years he practised law with success, occasionally writing upon current and literary topics for newspapers and magazines. A financial business life had many allurements for

him, and he abandoned the law for finance. His distinguished career in connection with the Amoskeag bank, the Amoskeag Savings bank, the Amoskeag National bank, and People's Savings bank, is the history of the great prosperity of those several institutions. As a financier his reputation is unequalled in New Hampshire. He has been connected with many of the business enterprises of his city and state, and has large interests in their manufactures and railroads.

His fellow-citizens have bestowed upon him nearly all the prominent offices of



HON. MOODY CURRIER.

the state. As senator, president of the senate, councillor, and governor, he not only justified the expectations of his friends, but conferred honor upon the state. His administration as governor in 1885 and 1886 was so successful and dignified that it will long be remembered by the people with gratitude and pride as a model of good government. His state papers and public speeches deserve to rank as classics. For elegant expression, polished style and fitness for the occasion, his



address accepting in behalf of the state the statue of Daniel Webster has never been excelled. His various proclamations, though without formalism or dogmatism, were religious in tone and moral in sentiment, and were expressed in language which is poetry itself. A well-known writer has said : " His early culture, his poetic taste, his experience of life, the meditations of his mature years, have enabled him to give to New Hampshire a series of official utterances of surprising appropriateness, beauty, and grace."

Governor Currier is not only a distinguished classical scholar, but is learned in the literature and proficient in many of the languages of modern Europe. His translations are models of accuracy and beauty of expression. His pure English serves to express the finest thoughts of the most famous writers. Few living Americans, who have won eminent success in public life, possess such discriminating literary taste and talent as Governor Currier. His scientific studies, his researches into the history of ancient religions and modern theology, and the solution of many of the deep problems of life, have led him to abandon nearly all the mystical teachings which have perplexed humanity and shut the light of truth from human comprehension. Yet his faith in a Supreme Being, who "is all in all," grows brighter as the years fade. This is illustrated by the following lines from one of his poems :

Eternal in God has the universe stood ;  
Eternal the stars and the sun ;  
And the boundless regions of light and of space  
Are filled by the Infinite One.

Eternal in him are the fountains of love ;  
Nor has aught that exists e'er begun ;  
Eternal is life, eternal is love ;  
Eternal the Infinite One.

Mr. Currier has expressed his idea of the presence of the Eternal so beautifully in one of his later poems, that it is here reproduced to illustrate his poetic genius and religious feelings.

#### THE ETERNAL ONE.

O tell me, man of sacred lore,  
Where dwells the Being you adore ?

And where, O man of thought profound,  
Where can the Eternal One be found ?  
Throughout the realms of boundless space  
We seek in vain His dwelling place.

He dwells where'er the beams of light  
Have pierced the primal gloom of night :  
Beyond the planet's feeble ray ;  
Beyond the comet's devious way ;  
Where'er amid the realms afar  
Shines light of sun or twinkling star.  
Above, below, and all around  
Th' encircling arms of God are found.  
Where'er the pulse of life may beat  
His forming hand and power we meet.  
While every living germ of earth  
That sinks in death or springs to birth  
Is but a part of that great whole  
Whose life is God, and God the soul.  
From plant to man, below, above,  
The power divine still throbs in love.

He is the life that glows and warms  
In tiniest mote of living forms,  
Which quick'ning nature brings to birth  
To float in air or sink in earth.  
And every shrub, and plant, and flower,  
That lives an age or blooms an hour,  
Has just as much of God within  
As human life or seraphim ;  
For all that bloom and all that shine  
Are only forms of life divine.  
And every ray that streaks the east,  
And every beam that paints the west,  
With every trembling gleam of light,  
With every gloom that shades the night,  
Are but the trailing robes divine  
Of one whose garments ever shine.

The human soul may bend in love  
And seek for blessings from above,  
As well in busy haunts of men,  
In forest gloom, in silent glen,  
As in the altar's solemn shade,  
Beneath the domes that men have made :  
As well may seek a Father's love,  
And ask assistance from above,  
Amid the ocean's solemn roar,  
Or on its barren waste of shore,  
As in some distant promised land,  
Where sacred fanes and temples stand.  
The soul that beats in sweet attune  
Finds in himself the Eternal One ;  
Nor needs to seek for other shrine  
Than God's great temples all divine.



## OLIVER E. BRANCH.

OLIVER E. BRANCH was born in Madison, O., July 19, 1847. His paternal grandfather served seven years in Washington's command, from whom he received a "badge of merit" signed by Washington on the disbanding of the Continental army. His mother was Lucy J.

Bartram, a native of Connecticut and a descendant of Roger Williams. His father was Hon. William W. Branch, for many years a judge of the court of common pleas, and prominent in the early history of railroads in northern Ohio. Mr. Branch was of a family of nine children, born on a farm and trained in the school of industry and self-reliance. Having finished his preparatory studies at Whitestown (N. Y.) Seminary, from which he graduated in 1868, he entered Hamilton College the following year and graduated with the finest record of the class of 1873, winning the three

oration prizes. After two years as principal of the Forestville (N. Y.) Free Academy and Union School, he entered Columbia College Law School, taking the two years' course in one, and graduating in 1876 with the degree of LL. B. He then taught one year in the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and in 1878 joined his brother in the practice of law in New York city. The firm did an extensive business, and Mr. Branch was pushed to the front in the trial of causes and arguments

of questions of law in both state and federal courts. In 1883 he moved to Weare to engage in literary work, soon becoming active in local politics and being elected to the legislature in 1886. During the session of 1887 Mr. Branch became widely known, and his reputation as lawyer and orator

was established by his remarkable speeches on the "Hazen bill."

He was a member of the judiciary committee. Re-elected in 1888, he was the candidate of his party for speaker, and during the session of 1889 he was again upon the judiciary committee and added to his reputation by his efforts on the floor, particularly by his advocacy of the "Australian Ballot" bill, which he then introduced. In the fall of 1889 he resumed the practice of law in Manchester and has had a large and lucrative clientage, being engaged in the most important causes that have been tried in the central part of the state,



OLIVER E. BRANCH.

achieving many signal victories. As counsel for the Boston & Maine and Manchester & Lawrence railroads he has secured a wide reputation. In the argument of questions of law he has no equal in the state, and is in the front rank of jury lawyers. Mr. Branch is a gentleman of fine scholarly and musical tastes and literary accomplishments. As an orator he is particularly brilliant, and his command of graceful language is as remarkable as it is pleasing. He received the



degree of master of arts from Hamilton College in 1876, and the same degree was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1895. In 1894 he was appointed United States district attorney for New Hampshire. He was influential in establishing the Congregational church at North Weare, where he resides in summer. In winter he occupies his pleasant home on Prospect street, Manchester, and is a regular attendant of the Franklin-Street church. Mr. Branch was married to Miss Sarah C. Chase of Weare in 1878, and has a family of three sons and one daughter: Oliver Winslow, born Oct. 4, 1879; Dorothy Witter, born Dec. 6, 1881; Frederick William, born Sept. 18, 1886, and Randolph Wellington, born Nov. 26, 1890.

**THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE** in Nutfield was built in 1723. It was of logs, and was only sixteen feet by twelve, but it afforded accommodations for the twenty odd pupils. Robert Morrison was one of the first, if not the first teacher. The building was situated on the common, near the meeting-house. In 1725, £36 4s. was appropriated for schools. In 1727 the town "votted to build a school house eighteen feet long besides the chimney—that there should be two fireplaces in one end, as large as the house will allow—to be seven foot in the side in height—of logs—to be built at the meeting house." These specifications may not seem very definite, but doubtless they were understood by the contractor.

**EDWIN THOMAS BALDWIN**, whose name is such a familiar and honored one in the musical circles of New Hampshire, and even far beyond its borders, was born in New Ipswich July 9, 1832. The following year his father removed to Nashua, then the busiest town in the state, and there the subject of this sketch passed most of his childhood years. His studies were pursued in both public and private schools in Nashua and Manchester, and even in later years, after taking up his residence in the latter city in 1851, he divided his time between these two places because of his close identification with the musical enterprises of both. Of musical taste and

ability he inherited a double portion, for his mother, youngest daughter of Thomas Moore of Nashua, was possessed of a good degree of talent in this direction, while his father, although an energetic business man, devoted many leisure hours to the pursuit of music and encouraged the development of it in his young son. Lessons began at an early age, and under most competent instructors, first of the piano-forte, and afterward of the organ and harmony. Prominent among these instructors were Edward A. Hosmer and George J. Webb of Boston. From a very small boy he was full of enthusiasm for a brass band, and has, since the days when he so persistently followed them about the streets of the city, himself played all sorts of instruments and drilled and led many such organizations. At the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, he and most of the members of his band enlisted as privates in Company C, First N. H. Regiment, and "Baldwin's Cornet Band" was the first to leave the state, and the first to play in the streets of Baltimore after the attack upon the Massachusetts Sixth had so nearly annihilated its Lowell band. In 1861 Mr. Baldwin married Miss Sarah C. Kendrick of Nashua, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, to whom he in turn transmitted the love of music which he had himself inherited. Edwin K. Baldwin, the elder son, is now a well-known organist and choir master in Lowell, Mass., as well as a successful business man, and Thomas C. Baldwin, the younger son, who died Sept. 3, 1890, was much sought after in musical circles as a violinist and singer, being also widely known as one of the chief promoters of the Y. P. S. C. E. in the state. The daughter is married and is now living in Quincy, Mass. As a teacher Mr. Baldwin has always been in the front rank, and from the exceedingly large class of pupils which always surrounds him, he has sent out many who have an enviable reputation as pianists and organists. His recitals are anticipated by music lovers as most enjoyable occasions where only the best of music will be heard and that conscientiously interpreted and creditably performed. As a composer, especially of selections for church choirs, he is also well and favorably known. As a director of choral classes and societies he early demonstrated a peculiar fitness, and many have cause to



thank him for their introduction to the great oratorio works and for the foundation of a taste for choral harmonies. He has always sustained an organized chorus in the church where he was engaged, and in former years was leader of large city choruses in both Nashua and Manchester, notably those participating in the great peace jubilee in Boston. He proved his devotion to the cause by asking no remuneration save the faithful and enthusiastic pursuit of the task in hand by those whom he led. Mr. Baldwin is keenly alive to any note of progress, only asking to try new spirits to determine of what manner they may be, and is a man abreast of the times in both practical and musical affairs. In a recent trip across the Atlantic he made a special study of the music in the English cathedrals and on the continent, having enjoyed together with the musicians with whom he travelled unusual opportunities to see and hear famous composers and organists, with the best of trained choirs. Many excellent offers to locate elsewhere have been refused by Mr. Baldwin and he seems to have decided wisely, for time has not lessened his hold upon his position as an esteemed teacher and musical authority in this city which now holds out inducements to many rivals in the profession. To all such Mr. Baldwin extends a ready welcome, and all find him a true friend and sympathizer. The New Hampshire Music Teachers' Association elected him as their president for three successive

terms, and since his resignation of that office he has been retained on the official board in some other capacity and has contributed largely to the success of that organization. Nowhere has Mr. Baldwin been more highly valued than in the First Congregational church of Manchester, probably the largest church in the state, where he has for nearly forty years been organist and music director,

and where he has ever sought to maintain a dignified and worshipful musical service. Music has always been to him a high and sacred art, to be intelligently pursued and not lightly treated as a pastime, and he greatly deprecates any tendency to debase it or to lower the standard, especially by churches and musical organizations. He has expressed himself upon this point in many public utterances and is everywhere known as a staunch upholder of the true and genuine in music, as one who would educate the community, and particularly the young, to a purity of taste.

For any musical claptrap, for mere jingling rhymes and tunes, he has a distinct aversion and denounces them with no uncertain sound. Manchester is to be congratulated that she has for so many years been the chosen home of so cultivated a musician, who is at the same time a keen, active, public-spirited citizen.



EDWIN T. BALDWIN.

**BOILED EGGS.**—The grave and reverend Matthew Clark ate no meat, but was very fond of eggs. When dining out, if his hostess



apologized for her hard-boiled eggs, he would say : "I'll just soften them with butter." If the apology was for soft-boiled eggs, his reply would be : "I'll harden them with butter."

CHARLES WILLIAM TEMPLE was born in Hyde Park, Vt., July 11, 1846. Coming to Manchester in the summer of 1856, he attended the public schools for two years, and then went to work as errand boy for William H. Fisk, remaining in his employ for seventeen years. In the summer of 1875, in company with Henry A. Farrington, he purchased the business of William H. Fisk, the name of the new firm being Temple & Farrington until the winter of 1886, when the business was incorporated as the Temple & Farrington Company. In October, 1895, Mr. Temple bought Mr. Farrington's entire interest in the corporation, and has since conducted alone the extensive affairs of the house, the corporate title remaining unchanged. As a jobber and retailer of blank books and stationery, watches, clocks, and jewelry, wall papers and window shades, he has built up a large and flourishing business, and the house has become one of the best known mercantile establishments in New Hampshire. Through the many vicissitudes of twenty years Mr. Temple has skilfully directed the affairs of the firm and achieved a measure of honorable success of which any man might well be proud. His place

of business at 907, 909, and 911 Elm street is one of the most attractive in Manchester. Mr. Temple was married in 1867 to Miss Lucinda L. Chase of Manchester, and two sons, Harry C., deceased, and Charles A., have been added to the family.

CAPT. THOMAS PATTERSON, grandson of Peter Patterson, one of the early settlers of Nutfield, died at his home in Londonderry Oct. 27, 1869, at the age of eighty-three years. He was one of the strong characters of the town, possessing marked individuality and positiveness, retaining enough of the ancestral brogue to grace his Scotch-Irish humor. In early life he was one of the most noted teachers in this part of New Hampshire, having taught thirty-one terms with great success, particularly in difficult schools, and it is said that no unruly youngster ever required a second course of his peculiar discipline, although in the main he controlled his pupils by firmness



CHARLES W. TEMPLE.

and kindness, rather than by fear. He lived on the farm purchased by his grandfather in 1730, filled various offices of trust within the gift of his townsmen, and died widely mourned. His widow, Hannah D., daughter of John Duncan, survived him only two weeks. His younger brother, George W., was elected lieutenant governor of New York in 1848, and his elder brother, Peter, also held various important public offices in that state.



## ALONZO ELLIOTT.

ALONZO ELLIOTT, son of Albert and Adeline Waterman (Blackburn) Elliott, was born in Augusta, Me., July 25, 1849. When he was seven years of age his parents removed to Sanbornton Bridge, where he obtained his early education, completing it at the New Hampshire Conference Seminary. Upon leaving school he was employed as telegraph operator at the station in Tilton, and subsequently as a clerk in stores at Colebrook and Wentworth. In 1869 he settled in Manchester and became telegraph operator and ticket agent for the Concord and the Manchester & Lawrence railroads, being one of the very few sound operators of that time. This position he held for twenty-three years, with the reputation of being the most expert ticket seller on the entire line of the railroads. Resigning in 1893, he went into the insurance and banking business.

He was one of the incorporators and the organizer of the Granite State Trust Company, now the Bank of New England, and is its treasurer. He is also secretary of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association, director and clerk of the People's Gaslight Company, and director of the Garvin's Falls Power Company, which proposes to furnish electric power to Manchester consumers and to the town of Hooksett as well. With ex-Gov. Weston and John B. Varick he owns the New

Manchester House, which has succeeded the old hostelry of that name, the removal of which to its present site was an interesting engineering feat, and the remodelling of which has been followed by a great increase in the popularity of the city among the travelling public. Mr. Elliott is presi-

dent of the Manchester Electric Light Company, and takes justifiable pride in the fact that this city is the best lighted municipality in the United States. In addition to all this he is a trustee of the Guaranty Savings bank, and was one of the active promoters and the first treasurer of the Elliott Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of knit goods, with a capital of \$150,000 and employing three hundred hands. He has also been interested in various other successful business institutions; in fact, the locating in Manchester of many of the leading enterprises, notably the F. M.

Hoyt Shoe Company, the Eureka Shoe Company, the Kimball Carriage Company, and the Elliott Manufacturing Company, is due to his efforts, as he raised nearly all the capital represented in these important industries. In whatever he undertakes he is an indefatigable worker. His insurance business is extensive, representing as it does twenty-five fire, life, and accident companies. Mr. Elliott married, first, Ella R., daughter of Amos Weston, Jr., of Manchester, and niece of ex-Gov.



ALONZO ELLIOTT.



James A. Weston. His second wife was Medora, daughter of George W. and Sarah (Mead) Weeks, her father being a well known shoe dealer of Manchester for many years. They have four children: Lucille Weeks, aged fourteen; Laura Medora, aged twelve; Mildred Weeks, aged five, and Alonzo, Jr., aged four years. Mr. Elliott is a member of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar, and he was a charter member of the Derryfield Club. He attends the Unitarian church. Few men have done more than he for his adopted city, and his beautiful residence, Brookhurst, is one of the most attractive in Manchester.

**R.** D. GAY, son of Benjamin H. and Ann D. (Stowe) Gay, was born in Hillsboro Oct. 23, 1838. Receiving his education in the common schools of his native town and at Henniker Academy, he worked for his father, who was a tanner, shoemaker, and farmer, until he became of age. In 1859, with only ten dollars in his pocket, he went to Boston to seek his fortune. Here he was employed two years and a half in a woollen store, and subsequently became a member of the firm of W. B. Ellis & Co., at No. 289 Washington street. This connection lasted until 1869, when he sold his interest in the firm and removed to Manchester to engage in the market and provision business, in the firm of O. & R. D. Gay, subsequently Gay & Davis. Disposing of his interest in the business, he engaged in the grain trade, which he continued

for a year. He then returned to Boston, to pursue the same line of business, which he carried on successfully there until 1875. In that year he came back to Manchester a second time, and has since resided here, building up a large business as a dealer in upholstery, paper hangings, drapery, curtains, embroidery and fancy goods, and achieving a commercial success which has made his name

a household word in the city. When the postoffice block was built in 1876, he rented one of the stores and moved into it his small stock and laid well the foundations of his subsequent prosperity. With such a versatile genius for mercantile affairs, and with an experience in so many lines of trade, it is not strange that he has succeeded. Mr. Gay is a director in the Two Hundred Associates' Real Estate Company, a very successful institution with headquarters at Boston. He is a member of Lafayette Lodge of Masons, of the Pilgrim Fathers, and of



ROBERT DUNCAN GAY.

Amoskeag Grange, and for four years was a member of the executive committee of the State Grange, and has attended six sessions of the National Grange. He is an enthusiastic member of the Ralston Health Club, Washington, D. C. Mr. Gay attends the First Congregational church, of which body he is a member. Dec. 18, 1862, he was married to Miss Julia F. Blanchard of Washington, N. H. His present place of business is 72 Hanover street, and his residence 86 Prospect street, Manchester.



## HENRY DE WOLFE CARVELLE, M. D.

**H**ENRY DE WOLFE CARVELLE, M. D., was born in Richmond, N. B., May 26, 1852, his parents being James Sherrard and Elizabeth (Porter) Carvell. His mother was of Scotch birth, her ancestors coming from a place in Scotland near the home of the immortal Burns. His father was English, descended from an old family whose ancestry dated back to the time of William the Conqueror, and his great-grandfather fought in the Revolution on the British side. Dr. Carvelle graduated from the Richmond high school, and in 1873 entered the Boston Eye and Ear Infirmary as medical attendant, remaining there two years. During the second year he pursued his studies under the guidance of Dr. Albert N. Blodgett, superintendent of the institution. In 1875 he entered the Harvard Medical School and graduated in 1878. During his last year he assisted Dr.

Edward Waldo Emerson in his practice for a few months, residing at the house of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the latter's father, where his associations with the distinguished family were exceedingly delightful. After leaving college Dr. Carvelle settled in Boston for a short time, but soon removed to Manchester. He continued in general practice till 1884, since which time he has devoted himself to treatment of the eye and ear. As a specialist he ranks high, being the first

ophthalmic and aural surgeon in New Hampshire, and is called to all parts of the state upon difficult cases. Dr. Carvelle is an Episcopalian, but attends the Franklin-Street Congregational church. He is a member of Wildey Lodge and Washington Encampment, I. O. O. F., the Calumet and Elec-

tric clubs, the Gymnasium, the New Hampshire Medical Society, the Centre District Medical Society of Concord, the New England Ophthalmological Society of Boston, censor of the Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia, honorary member of the L. Webster Fox Ophthalmological Society of Philadelphia, of the ophthalmological section of the American Medical Association, and of the Pan-American Medical Congress. He has taken various special courses in the diseases of the eye and ear in New York. In 1887 he spent several months in the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital and



HENRY DE WOLFE CARVELLE, M. D.

in the eye and ear clinics in Paris. He is ophthalmic and aural surgeon of the Elliot Hospital and of Notre Dame de Lourdes Hospital and medical examiner for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company. He married Anna Brewster Sullivan, daughter of John and Arianna (Whittemore) Sullivan of Suncook, on May 5, 1893, and they have one daughter, Euphrosyne Parepa, born May 16, 1894. His wife is a granddaughter of the late Hon. Aaron Whittemore of Pembroke.



JOHN McNEIL was the first settler in Manchester at the Amoskeag Falls, being employed there by the town of Londonderry to ferry the townspeople to and from the islands on their fishing trips. He was six feet six inches tall, had the strength of a Samson, and was the champion wrestler in all this section of New Hampshire. His great-grandson, Gen. John McNeil, who was of about the same height and proportions, distinguished himself at the battles of Chippewa and Niagara in the war of 1812, and at the latter engagement was wounded in the knee by a grape-shot which crippled him for life. In 1830 President Jackson appointed him surveyor of the port of Boston, and he held that office until his death in

1850. Gen. John A. Dix, in his memoirs, relates this anecdote of Gen. McNeil: At the June sessions of the New Hampshire legislature, Gen. McNeil was a familiar figure. He delighted in standing about the state house grounds on those occasions to greet his friends and converse with them on current topics. One day a little fellow, about five feet tall, was introduced to him by a friend. In order to start a conversation the man said to him: "General, how did you become lame?" The general was nettled. Straightening his tall form to its full height, he looked down on the little man and replied: "I fell down a barn cellar, you d——n fool! Didn't you ever read the history of your country?"



F. E. R.



J. S. Germaine



Harrison D. Lord...



W. J. Starr.



Daniel F. Healy.  
Sheriff of Hillsboro County.



Thomas Holmes



## HON. FREDERICK SMYTH.

HON. FREDERICK SMYTH was born in Candia March 9, 1819, and his early years were spent on his father's farm. His education was received in the common schools of his native town, supplemented by a short course at Phillips Andover Academy, and with a view to pursuing a college course he taught school several winters. Circumstances, however, induced him to relinquish this plan, and after working for a while in a store at Candia, he went to Manchester and entered the employ of George Porter, who carried on a general merchandise business on Elm street, subsequently becoming a partner. This connection lasted until 1849, when his long official career began. In that year he was elected city clerk, and so popular was he in this capacity that he was re-elected the following year, although two-thirds of the members of the city government were opposed to him politically. In 1851 he was again chosen to the same office. His service as city clerk was followed by three terms as mayor of Manchester, being elected in 1852 and re-elected in '53 and '54. He urged various reforms and was instrumental in their execution. Among measures advocated by him were the construction of sidewalks, the introduction of a system of water-works, the planting of shade trees in the streets and parks, the strict enforcement of school attendance, the lighting of the

streets with gas, and the establishment of a free library. His recommendation of a public library was somewhat in advance of popular sentiment, the city government being composed of men who had little faith in the value or necessity of literary culture, but the plan was finally carried

out, and the library is an enduring monument to the name of Mayor Smyth. After the close of his term of office he was appointed chairman of the commission to locate and build the Industrial School. This institution was very unpopular at the time, but he was its staunch advocate, and has lived to see his views vindicated. He was early a Whig, and always since a Republican in politics. In 1857-58 Mr. Smyth was a member of the legislature from Ward 3. About the same time he was elected treasurer of the New Hampshire Agricultural Society, holding the position for ten years. He was also a director



HON. FREDERICK SMYTH.

in the United States Agricultural Society, and was manager of the three great fairs held at Richmond, Chicago, and St. Louis. He was also vice-president of the American Pomological Society. These varied activities brought him favorably to the attention of the people throughout the State, and he received some votes in the convention which nominated Ichabod Goodwin for governor. In 1861 he was appointed one of the agents on the part of the United States to attend the inter-



national exhibition at London, where he was chosen a juror. It was mainly through his efforts that the exhibits there of the Langdon mills and the Manchester Print Works were recognized and received medals. After returning home he devoted his time to the banks with which he was connected and taking active part in measures calculated to strengthen faith in the national administration. He went to the front after the battles of Gettysburg and the Wilderness and gave efficient aid in caring for the sick and wounded. In the same year he was for the fourth time elected mayor of Manchester, and practically without opposition. The following year (1865) he was chosen governor of the state by a majority of more than 6,000, the highest given to any candidate for nearly a quarter of a century. His administration was eminently successful. The state debt, which heretofore had seldom exceeded a few thousand dollars, had risen to millions, and loans had to be made in competition with other states and with the national government. State bonds were hard to sell at any price; but notwithstanding these difficulties within three months after his inauguration, Governor Smyth had raised over a million dollars, largely through personal solicitation and mostly from the Manchester banks, and the result was that the credit of the state was firmly re-established. In 1866 he was unanimously renominated in the Republican convention for governor and was again elected by a handsome majority. During his first term as governor he was made one of the corporate trustees of the national homes for invalid soldiers and served with General Grant, Jay Cooke, General Butler, and others on the committee whose duty it was to arrange the details. During his second term the first steps were taken toward the foundation of a state agricultural college, a measure which he warmly advocated. He has been treasurer of the college for twenty-five years. He also urged the restocking of the streams of the state with fish, a purpose which more recent legislative action has carried into effect. In 1866 he was chosen by congress one of the managers of the military homes and was later made vice-president of the board. In 1872 he was a delegate at large to the Republican national convention, and was also a

member of the state constitutional convention. President Hayes appointed Mr. Smyth honorary commissioner to the international exposition at Paris in 1878, and while abroad he visited many European countries. He subsequently went to Europe a number of times, and also travelled extensively in this country and in Mexico and Cuba. He is trustee of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston, in which he founded a scholarship. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. in 1866.

Besides his numerous other financial interests, Governor Smyth was president and one of the heavy stockholders of the Concord and Montreal railroad. When the question arose of leasing the road to the Boston and Maine, he was strongly opposed to the plan, and while it is not improbable that he would have yielded to the pressure of events in voting for the lease as at present consummated, his illness has prevented his taking any part in the transaction. Generous and benevolent in a high degree, he gave cheerfully of his abundance, and his public charities have been large. He succeeded the late Hon. George W. Nesmith as president of the New Hampshire Orphans' Home on the Webster place at Franklin. He was president of the Franklin-Street Congregational Society in Manchester for nineteen years, resigning that position in 1894, and is a member of that church, taking deep interest in its work.

Governor Smyth was twice married, in 1844 to Miss Emily Lane, daughter of John Lane of Candia. Mrs. Smyth died in 1884, and the following year, while in Scotland, he married Miss Marion Hamilton Cossar, a Manchester lady visiting there. As this book goes to press he is at his beautiful Manchester home, The Willows, suffering from the first serious and continued illness of his long and exceedingly busy life.

**W**ILLIAM D. BUCK, M. D., was born in Williamstown, Vt., March 25, 1812. In 1818 his parents moved to Lebanon, N. H. Here he attended the common schools of the time, and by the exercise of will power and aided by his vigorous intellect he made rapid progress in his studies. Not being able to take a collegiate





course, he went, at an early period, to Concord and engaged in the occupation of carriage painter with Downing & Sons. While at work here he became interested in the science of music and was for many years instructor, conductor and organist in the South Congregational Church at Concord, and afterward at the Hanover-Street Church, Manchester. He familiarized himself with standard writers and retained through life his love for Handel, Beethoven, and Mozart. His attention being drawn to the medical profession, he determined to fit himself for its practice, and by teaching music was enabled to defray the greater part of the expense of the study of medicine. He went into it with great enthusiasm, and his subsequent career showed his natural fitness for this profession.

He began the study of medicine with Timothy Haines, M. D., of Concord; attended a course of lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and also took the course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, where he graduated in 1842. He began the practice of his profession with Dr. Chadbourne, in Concord, in 1842, and there remained for four years, when, desiring to perfect his medical knowledge, he visited London and Paris, where he became acquainted with many distinguished men in the profession and spent much time in the hospitals of those cities. He also visited Italy, gaining much information and making a favorable impression upon those with whom he came in contact. After an absence of one year he returned and made Manchester his home, and here, with the exception of one year spent in California, he lived until his death.

Dr. Buck sustained an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon, possessing the confidence of the community in which he lived, and was early regarded as one of the leading medical men of the state. He reached this high position in his profession without the aid of wealth or social position. His success was due to hard study and close application to his business, accompanied by a zeal and devotion rarely surpassed. He was unmindful of riches, public honor, or anything which he thought might interfere with the one great pursuit of his life. Dr. Buck possessed an active mind and a retentive memory, and was a thorough scholar. He

seemed to know his own powers, and this gave him great influence over students in medicine. In his intercourse with his professional brethren Dr. Buck was always courteous and obliging, religiously regarding the rules of medical etiquette, and in his consultations he always gave the patient the benefit of his best skill and extensive practice. He made it a point of honor to be prompt to his engagements. In his example and practice he honored the profession to which he had devoted the best years of his life, and did much to dignify and elevate the standard of medical education. Dr. Buck was a prominent member of the New Hampshire Medical Society, and was elected its president in 1866. His papers read before this society were always listened to with marked attention. For twenty years he had a large experience in teaching medicine, proving himself devoted and faithful as an instructor. His office or dissecting room were uncomfortable places for lazy students, and he had little patience with a young man who would not use his brains. Dr. Buck was frequently called as a medical expert in many of the most important civil and criminal cases in the state. A distinguished advocate at the bar in New Hampshire said of Dr. Buck: "By his clearness of description of all important facts to which he was called in legal investigations, he had the confidence of courts, the jury, and the legal profession to an extent equal to, if not above, that of any physician and surgeon in New England. He made no display of learning, but used plain English, so that a jury might comprehend."

Bleeding, calomel, and antimony, the three most potent remedies of the fathers, he rarely used. An experience of thirty years only strengthened his convictions against their use, and he had independence of mind enough to resist a mode of treatment which the medical world had made fashionable, if not imperative. In the surgical department of his profession Dr. Buck excelled in his treatment of fractures, and in it his mechanical ingenuity was of great service. He took pride in putting up a fractured limb. The glue bandage, which he described in an address before the society in 1866, was original with him, and a favorite remark of his was that "a man should carry his



splints in his head rather than under his arm." In politics he was a Republican. Dr. Buck lived a consistent Christian life. He died Jan. 9, 1872, suddenly, and in the midst of an active practice.

Dr. Buck was twice married, his first wife being Grace Low of Concord, who died in 1856. In 1859 he married Mary W. Nichols of Manchester, who is now living. He left no children.

**HON. JOHN HOSLEY** was born in Hancock May 12, 1826, one of the nine children of Samuel and Sophia (Wilson) Hosley. His ancestors came from England and on his mother's side are traced back to 1640, when Rev. John Wilson settled at the head of Wilson's lane in Boston. He was a lineal descendant of Gov. John Winthrop. His great grandfather, James Hosley, was a prominent official of Townsend, Mass., in 1775, and was captain of the "alarm list" who marched to the defence of Cambridge. Later he was captain of a company which marched to the assistance of Gen. Gates at Saratoga. After the Revolution James Hosley moved to Hancock, N. H., and the same farm he occupied was handed down to John Hosley.

He worked on the farm and obtained what little education he could until he was twenty years of age, when he came to Manchester and went to work as a shoe cutter for Moses Fellows, the fourth mayor of the city. In 1849 he began work as a weaver in the Amoskeag mills, but two years later the gold excitement carried him to California, where he remained two years. On returning he went into the grocery business. Next he became an overseer in the Amoskeag mills and remained in that position till 1865.

He was a member of the common council in 1856-57, member of the school board in 1861-62, and an alderman in 1863, '64, '71, '81, and '82. Upon the death of Mayor Daniels in 1865, Alderman Hosley was chosen to fill the mayoralty chair. The next year he was elected as the citizens' candidate for mayor over Joseph B. Clark, Republican. He was also city tax collector in 1875 and 1876. In 1886 he was again elected mayor. In 1865 he was a delegate to the national union convention, which met in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hosley was a gentleman of the old school, strictly honest and conscientious in all his public and private dealings. That he was so often called to fill important public offices emphasizes the fact that he was a true descendant of the hardy race of pioneers, inheriting the cool judgment and ability of his ancestors. To this class of men Manchester owes a heavy debt that can be paid only by continuous efforts for legitimate progress and growth on the lines laid down by John Hosley and his compatriots. He stepped from the ranks of workers to the helm at the instance of those who knew his worth, and filled each position to the city's honor. Reliance upon the men whose industry had made her great is one of the city's strongest points.

Mr. Hosley married, in 1854, Dorothea H., daughter of Samuel and Cornelia Jones of Weare. They had one daughter, Marian J., the wife of Dr. William M. Parsons of Manchester. Mr. Hosley was a Unitarian by belief, a member of Hillsborough Lodge, I. O. O. F., and of Lafayette Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and also a Knight Templar. He died March 24, 1890.

**WILLIAM M. PARSONS**, M. D., son of Josiah and Judith (Badger) Parsons, was born in Gilmanton Dec. 30, 1826. He was the seventh of nine children, among whom was one other doctor, Joseph R., and one lawyer, Daniel J. All the others were teachers. His father was a lieutenant in the war of 1812, and his grandfather was a Revolutionary pensioner. On his father's side he is descended from Joseph Parsons, who was born in England and came to this country in July, 1626, and settled in Northampton, Mass. His mother was a descendant of Gen. Joseph Badger, a prominent officer of the Revolution. Among other ancestors were Rev. William Parsons and Rev. Joseph Parsons, both graduates of Harvard, and on his mother's side, Hon. Joseph Badger and Hon. William Badger, governor of New Hampshire in 1834-36. Dr. Parsons attended the common schools and Gilmanton Academy, and began the study of medicine with Dr. Nahum Wight of Gilmanton. He remained with him three years, at the same time attending a course of





Mrs Parsons



Dr. Parsons



Mattie Parsons



lectures at Dartmouth Medical College. He then began to practice with his brother, Dr. Joseph B. Parsons, with whom he remained until 1855, having in the meantime attended a final course of lectures at the Vermont Medical College, from which he received his diploma in June, 1851. In November, 1882, he married Marian J., only daughter of Hon. John and Dorothea (Jones) Hosley of Manchester. They have one child, Martha S., born April 30, 1884. In 1855 his brother sold his practice to him and moved to Haverhill, Mass. Dr. William practiced in Bennington nine years, enjoying a wide country clientage; in Antrim fifteen years, and in April, 1873, came to Manchester, where he has since conducted a large and lucrative practice. In 1861 he was appointed by the governor as chairman of a commission for the extirpation of pleuro-pneumonia among cattle which was prevalent at the time. He achieved great success in this capacity. In 1883 he was appointed assistant surgeon of the First Regiment, New Hampshire National Guard, and in 1884 was promoted to the office of surgeon, with the rank of major.

In religious belief he is a Quaker, and is also a member of the Masons, 32°, of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Honor, and Elks. He represented the town of Bennington in the state legislature of 1871-72. In his practice, extending over forty-five years, Dr. Parsons has won an enviable reputation as a physician and surgeon. A very large number of students have begun successful careers in his office. He enjoys a wide acquaintance professionally and socially, has a love for the beauties of nature, which takes him to the woods every hunting season, and has a large capacity for enjoying life while still in the harness as a skilled physician and surgeon. Mrs. Parsons is a home-loving woman of strong intellectuality and benevolence, and their life is a fitting sequence to the thrift and hardship of their worthy ancestors.

REV. THOMAS A. DORION, pastor of St. Jean's Methodist Episcopal Church in Manchester, and an indefatigable worker for the conversion of French Catholics to Protestantism, was born in St. Andrews, P. Q., in 1849, being a descendant of one of the oldest French Protestant

families in Canada. For several years he studied at Pointe-aux-Trembles, and having learned the printer's trade he founded, in 1874, a newspaper near his native town which is still published. In 1877 he became a local preacher in the Methodist Church of Canada, and after four years of theological studies and probation, was ordained to the ministry at the session of the Montreal Conference held in Kingston. He had been married, in 1871, to Miss Marie Elzear Denault, a niece of the fifth Roman Catholic bishop of Quebec. Mr.



REV. THOMAS A. DORION.

Dorion was stationed as pastor of Methodist churches in Longueuil, Danville, and Sherbrooke, Canada, and for two years, pending the time when the Methodist Church in the United States would be ready to begin its mission work among the French Canadians in New England, he was attached to the Congregational Church in Ware, Mass. In 1889, when the New Hampshire Conference decided to begin missionary labors in this direction, Mr. Dorion was appointed to Manchester. He has built up a well organized French Methodist Episcopal church in the city where, six years ago, there was not even the nucleus of a



congregation. The present church membership of forty-five does not show all the work that has been accomplished, for during the six years of Mr. Dorion's ministry the church has had seventy members. French Canadians are constantly moving from one place to another, and there are today, with the exception of the pastor's family, only four names on the rolls of the church of persons who joined when it was organized.

Being an old newspaper man, he brought his practical knowledge of the business into the ministry and has for years, at a great sacrifice of strength and time, issued many tracts, papers, and books intended to convert Catholics to Protestantism. He publishes a little French Sunday school weekly, the only paper of its kind on the continent, and also a monthly journal. He has also translated into French the Methodist catechisms and discipline, and has written a history of the lives of the Popes from a Protestant standpoint, and a small work entitled: "Romanism and the Gospel." During the year 1894 he published over half a million pages of religious tracts and Sunday school literature. Mr. Dorion is a most eloquent and impressive speaker in his native tongue.

COL. CHARLES E. BALCH, the son of Mason and Hannah (Holt) Balch, was born in Francetown March 17, 1834. He was educated in the common schools of his native village and at Francetown Academy, and at the age of eighteen began his active business career as book-keeper in the mercantile establishment of Barton & Co., in Manchester. After remaining with this firm about two years he accepted a clerkship in the Manchester Savings bank, where his financial talents soon attracted the attention of the officers of the Manchester bank, and upon the reorganization of this institution as a national bank, in 1865, Col. Balch was chosen its cashier and held that position for nearly twenty years, resigning in January, 1884. He was also trustee of the Manchester Savings bank, the largest in the State, and a member of its investment committee and treasurer of the institution until within a few months before his death. He was treasurer of the

Manchester Gaslight Company, a director and member of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and a trustee of many large estates. In all the various positions of responsibility and trust which Col. Balch was called upon to fill he discharged his duties with eminent ability and proved himself a most sagacious, careful, and safe financier. He was interested in a number of vessels, one of which, a four-masted schooner, of eight hundred and forty-three tons, named after him, was launched at Bath, Me., July 15, 1882. Col. Balch was thoroughly alive to the welfare of his adopted city and rejoiced in its prosperity, always responding to personal calls looking to this end.

He never sought political preferment, but was always a staunch supporter of the Republican party. Deeply interested in national, state, and municipal affairs, he had firm convictions in regard to them. His life was conspicuous for its purity and uprightness. Not a breath of evil was ever raised against him, and his personal bearing to everybody was extremely cordial. For each of the vast number of persons who were brought into business and social relations with him, he had always a pleasant greeting, impressing all with his affability and marked courtesy. The unflagging interest which characterized him enabled him to become one of the most successful men of Manchester and to acquire a handsome property. In 1883 he completed one of the finest residences in the city, in a delightful location. His architectural taste, which was something unusual in a person not a professional, was evinced both in the plans for his own house, in the building of the Cilley block, in the fitting up of the interior of the Manchester bank rooms, and as chairman of the building committee of the Opera House. Having reached that point in his career where he could sensibly lessen his business cares, he was in a position to enjoy the fruits of an honorable and successful life.

His death occurred Oct. 18, 1884. He was connected with but one secret organization, the Washington Lodge of Masons. His military title was received from two years service on the staff of Governor Head. Col. Balch was married in July, 1867, to Miss Emeline R., daughter of Rev. Nahum Brooks, who survives him.

## EMILE HYACINTHE TARDIVEL.

EMILE H. TARDIVEL, one of the brightest young French-American lawyers in New England, was born in Quebec, P. Q., May 16, 1859, his parents being Jean-Marie and Adelaide (Donati) Tardivel. He was educated in the common schools of Quebec and at Laval University, from which he graduated as A. B., June 24, 1880. He devoted himself to the study of law until 1883, when he came to the States, being at St. Johnsbury, Vt., one year, then at Lewiston, Me., from 1884 until 1888, removing thence to Worcester, Mass., where he resided until 1892. In the latter year he took up his residence in Manchester and has since made this city his home. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1894, and is an accomplished speaker. He is a Democrat in politics and a party manager of ability, having had charge of the French vote during the presidential campaign of 1888 with headquarters in New York. He is a member of the present legislature, to which he was elected by a large majority at the election in 1894, and is an attendant upon St. Mary's Catholic church, an active member of the Catholic Foresters and Ancient Order of United Workmen, and an honorary member of more than fifty French Canadian organizations throughout the United States. In addition to his work as a lawyer, he has done excellent service as a jour-

nalist and lecturer, and in 1894 published "Le Guide Canadien-Francais de Manchester," which is a valuable directory and history combined of the French colony of the city.

In 1879 he took a trip abroad, the chief purpose of his European journey being to visit the home of his father in Brittany, France.

Oct. 2, 1889, he married Minnie Gertrude Kavanaugh of Lewiston, Me., and their home is gladdened by two children: Paul Henry, born June 28, 1891, at Worcester, and Helene Jeanne, born Aug. 11, 1893, at Manchester.



EMILE H. TARDIVEL.

AT the centennial exercises held in Manchester, William Stark was called on to speak, and among other things in relation to the professional men of the town he said: "Unfortunately Manchester has had but one college graduate." He himself was that graduate.

The next speaker was his cousin, Hon. Joseph Kidder, and he began his remarks by saying: "I beg leave to differ from the speaker who has just preceded me as to its being a misfortune that Manchester has yet produced but one college graduate. I have always noticed that if a family had one fool among its members they were sure to send him to college, and I congratulate old Derryfield that its families have thus far been so exempt."



## HON. PERSON C. CHENEY.

HON. PERSON C. CHENEY was born in Holderness (now Ashland), N. H., Feb. 25, 1828, the sixth child of Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney, his father being one of the pioneers in the manufacture of paper in New Hampshire. In 1835 the family removed to Peterboro, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1866, receiving his education in the common schools and academy there, at the Hancock Literary and Scientific Institution, and at the Parsonsfield, Me., Academy. Following the business of his father, that of a paper manufacturer, he became, in 1853, a member of the firm of Cheney, Hadley & Gowing, subsequently purchasing his partners' interest. In 1853-54 he was actively engaged in politics, being a member of the state legislature from Peterboro. Entering the army in 1862, he was appointed quartermaster in the Thirtieth New Hampshire Volunteers, commanded by Col. A. F. Stevens. In January, 1863, while at Falmouth, before Fredericksburg, he was taken so seriously ill that his life was despaired of, and by command of the surgeons was sent on a stretcher to Washington, where he was sick for three months. His weak physical condition necessitating his resignation, he manifested that patriotism which is one of the ruling traits of his character by sending a substitute to take his place. In 1864 he was

elected by popular vote as a member of the railroad commission for three years, and in the fall of 1866 he removed to Manchester to enter the waste and railroad supply business, at the same time engaging in the manufacture of paper at Goffstown, under the firm name of Cheney & Thorpe,

the business office being located in Manchester. He is now at the head of the well-known P. C. Cheney Paper Company. Shortly after coming to Manchester he became prominent in the Republican party and was elected mayor in 1871, one of the marked features of his successful administration being the introduction of the fire-alarm telegraph system. He declined a renomination, but was chosen governor in 1875 and 1876, wresting the state from the democratic party. In 1872 he was elected a trustee of Bates College, and founded a scholarship in that institution. At the



HON. PERSON C. CHENEY.

close of his gubernatorial service, Dartmouth College conferred upon him the degree of A. M. Gov. Currier appointed him United States senator in the fall of 1886, to fill out part of Senator Austin F. Pike's unexpired term, and in 1888 he was one of the delegates at large to the Republican national convention. Chosen a member of the Republican national committee to succeed Hon. E. H. Rollins, he was re-elected in 1892, and is still in that position. In December, 1892,

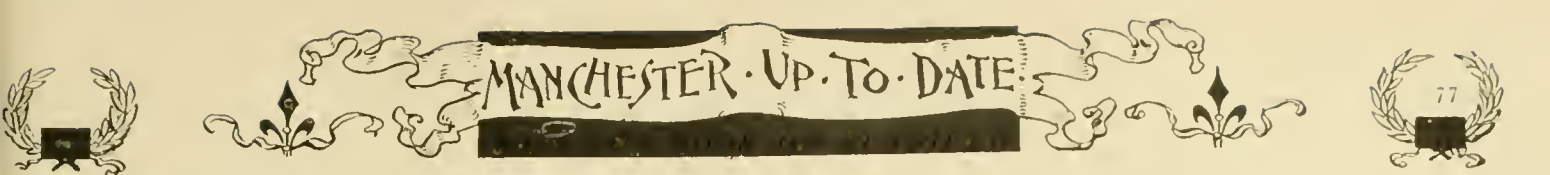


President Harrison appointed him envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Switzerland, at which post he remained until June 29, 1893. Mr. Cheney was one of the directors of the Peterboro bank when he came to Manchester, and has been president of the Peoples Savings bank of Manchester since its organization. He is a member of Altemont Lodge, F. and A. M.; of Peterboro Chapter No. 12, R. A. M.; of Peterboro Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.; of Louis Bell Post, G. A. R.; of the Massachusetts Loyal Legion, and of the Army of the Potomac. Although he has always been a liberal contributor to many religious organizations, his membership is with the Unitarian society. May 22, 1850, Mr. Cheney married Miss S. Annie Moore, daughter of Samuel Morrison Moore of Bronson, Mich. She died Jan. 7, 1858, leaving no children, and June 29, 1859, he married Mrs. Sarah White Keith, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Goss) White of Lowell, Mass. One child has been born to them, Agnes Annie, now the wife of Charles H. Fish, agent of the Cochecho Manufacturing Company of Dover. Mrs. Cheney is probably better known than any other woman in New Hampshire, having for a long time been a prominent figure in the social events of state and nation. She possesses great dignity of bearing, has been a leader in Manchester society for years, and both her public and her private charities are innumerable, she having been for several years president of the Woman's Aid and Relief Society of Manchester. Her distinguished husband is everywhere recognized as one of nature's noblemen, genial and social in his intercourse, a man of large charities and a loyal friend.

**HON. JAMES FRANKLIN BRIGGS** was born in Bury, Lancashire, England, Oct. 23, 1827, son of John and Nancy (Franklin) Briggs. When he was fourteen months old his parents took passage in an emigrant ship for America, and after a rough voyage of seven weeks landed in Boston, March 4, 1829. His father found employment in a woolen factory at Andover, Mass., and later at Saugus and Amesbury, until the fall of 1836, when he, with two brothers, bought a small woolen factory in Holderness (now Ashland),

N. H. At the age of nine James F. had begun work with his father, the family being in such circumstances as to prevent his obtaining much schooling. At fourteen he was able to attend an academy at Newbury, Vt., and afterwards at Tilton, N. H., working in the factory part of the time to pay his expenses. He pursued his studies in this way until 1848, when he arranged to study law with Hon. W. C. Thompson of Plymouth. But that year his father died, leaving eight children, six of whom were younger than James. He was then obliged to go to work again to assist his mother, but borrowed books and studied law during his spare time with Hon. Joseph Burrows of Ashland. The next year the family removed to Fisherville (now Concord) and he succeeded in completing his law studies with Hon. Nehemiah Butler and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He married, in 1850, Roxannah, daughter of Obadiah and Eliza Smith of New Hampton. They had three children: Frank O., educated at West Point and served four years in the army, but now engaged in manufacturing in Trenton, N. J.; Mary F., wife of D. Dudley Felton of Manchester, and Sarah F., married George E. Tewksbury, and died recently. Mr. Briggs practiced at Hillsborough Bridge until 1871. He was a member of the legislature from that town in 1856-57 and in 1858, being a Democrat until the Civil War broke out, when he changed his views and ever after affiliated with the Republican party. When the Eleventh Regiment was organized he was appointed quartermaster on the staff of Col. Walter Harriman, and served through the battle of Fredericksburg, the military operations in Kentucky, and in the Mississippi River expeditions which resulted in the capture of Vicksburg. After a year's service he was prostrated by the malaria of southern swamps and was obliged to resign and return to Hillsborough. In 1871 he removed to Manchester and formed a law partnership with Henry H. Huse, which continued about fifteen years. He served as city solicitor one year, and in 1874 was elected to the legislature from Ward 3. In 1876 he was elected state senator and the same year was a member of the constitutional convention. His ability as a servant of the people attracted attention and admiration, and in





1877 he was nominated as a candidate for congress and elected by a large majority. In 1878 and 1879 he was re-elected to the national house. In the forty-fifth congress he served as a member of the committee on patents, in the forty-sixth on naval affairs, and in the forty-seventh he was chairman of the committee on war expenditures and a member of the committees on judiciary and reform in the civil service. In congress he was a faithful and hard working member, tireless in his efforts to serve his constituents and always ready to do a favor for the veteran soldiers. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1889. He is still engaged in law practice, having one of the largest legal patronages in the city. Mr. Briggs is a Unitarian, a member of Hillsborough Lodge of Masons, of Wood's Chapter, and of Trinity Commandery.

the New Hampshire Medical society, of Lafayette Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Mount Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, Adoniram Council, Wildey Lodge,



CLARENCE M. DODGE, M. D.

CLARENCE MONROE DODGE, M. D., was born in New Boston, May 28, 1847. He is the son of James Monroe and Lucy Jane (Philbrick) Dodge. His father died on his way to California in 1849. He attended the public schools of his native town and Goffstown. In order to give him better educational advantages, his mother removed to Mont Vernon, where he attended the public schools and Appleton Academy (now McCallum Institute). They afterward removed to Nashua, where, on Nov. 20, 1872, he married Estella G., daughter of Orin and Maria M. Rawson of that city. The issue of their union was one child, Clara Linda, born Dec. 6, 1874, died July 1, 1879. Dr. Dodge began the study of medicine with Dr. Josiah G. Graves of Nashua in 1872. Graduating from the University of New York in February, 1877, he immediately began the practice of medicine at Amherst, remaining there for two years, and then removing to Manchester, where he has since remained, leading a very busy life except for about a year of much needed rest, spent in travel. Being of a retiring disposition, he has never sought or even been willing to accept any public emoluments, although often invited. He takes a lively interest in the development and prosperity of the city. Dr. Dodge is a member of

I. O. O. F., Wonalancet Encampment, Grand Canton Ridgely, Merrimack Lodge, K. of P., and Passaconaway Tribe of Red Men. He is a member of Grace Episcopal church.

THE LONGEST COURTSHIP on the records of Nutfield is that of Gabriel Barr and Rachel Wilson, who "kept company" forty years and finally died unmarried. Love laughs at locksmiths, but not at religious differences. Gabriel belonged to Rev. William Davidson's parish, and his sweetheart to Rev. Mr. McGregor's, and they could not agree which of the two good Presbyterian churches they should attend, the feud between the two parishes being extremely bitter. The Scotch blood that ran in the veins of the lovers made it impossible for either to yield, and hence the long courtship, ended only by death.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

ON the first page of the old church records, under date of July 26, 1835, is the following: "The Baptist church in Goffstown voted this day to acknowledge us whose names are here enrolled, the Amoskeag branch of the Goffstown church, authorizing us to engage our minister and reward



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, MANCHESTER.

him, to receive members and dismiss them, and to enjoy the communion, to wit: Elder John Peacock, Daniel Gooden, Mary R. Peacock, John Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, Hopy Tewksbury, Betsy Tewksbury, Elizabeth McIntyre, Zilpah Guild, Abigail Rider,"—ten in all. For a year and a half services were held in various places, often in private houses, Rev. John Peacock serving as pastor and

Daniel Gooden first deacon. Jan. 4, 1837, with the godspeed of the mother church, they became an independent body and were publicly recognized by a council of neighboring churches. The place of meeting was soon after changed to the east side of the river, and in 1840 a commodious brick edifice was erected on the corner of Manchester and Chestnut streets. At a meeting held Sept. 22, 1840, it was voted "that this church shall hereafter be known as the First Baptist church in Manchester." July 8, 1870, the church edifice was burned. Steps were at once taken to rebuild, resulting in the erection of the present edifice on the corner of Union and Concord streets, costing about \$80,000, which was dedicated April 30, 1873. In October, 1845, letters were granted to thirty-five persons to form the Merrimack-Street Baptist church of Manchester. Jan 25, 1855, a society was organized in connection with the church to conduct its financial interests, and Otis Barton was chosen first president; Joseph B. Clark, clerk; Ebenezer Clark, treasurer; Joseph E. Bennett, Orisen Hardy, George A. Barnes, A. D. Burgess, Peter S. Brown, C. W. Baldwin, Charles Brown, directors. Rev. John Peacock served the church only ten months after it became an independent organization. He was succeeded by Rev. Ephraim Bailey, who ministered three years and five months. Rev. John Upham followed, remaining one year. Rev. Benjamin Brierly was pastor two years and six months. Rev. Thomas O. Lincoln remained four years; Rev. Isaac Sawyer, three years and seven months; Rev. B. F. Hedden, two years; Rev. George Pierce, eight years and six months; Rev. N. C. Mallory, four years and seven months; Rev. A. C. Graves, D. D., five years and nine months; Rev. William H. Leavett, five years; Rev. C. H. Kimball, three years and nine months. The present pastor, Rev. W. C. McAllester, D. D., began his labors June 19, 1887. The church has sent out five young men into the ministry and several persons to engage in home and foreign missionary work. In February, 1887, sixty-eight persons were granted letters to form the Tabernacle Baptist church of the city, and in October, 1891, with the hearty consent of the mother



church, fifty-seven persons, fruits of a Swedish mission which had worshipped in the vestries for three years, were dismissed to form the First Swedish church in Manchester, the first church of this nationality in New Hampshire. The present church membership is 448. The church is entirely free from debt, has a flourishing Sunday school under the superintendency of J. Trask Plumer, is interested in many missionary enterprises, and ranks as a leading church in the Baptist denomination in New England.

Rev. William C. McAllester, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, was born in Essex county, N. Y., June 19, 1849, son of Edwin and Louisa B. McAllester of Keeseville, N. Y. His ancestors are traced back to Alister Whor, Lord of the Isles and Kintyre in 1284, who opposed the claim of Robert Bruce to the Scottish throne and who died a prisoner in the castle of Dundonald. On the overthrow of that dynasty in the reign of James IV. the Macallisters became an independent clan. Alexander Macallister of Loup was a loyal subject of King James and served in the royal army in Ireland against William of Orange. The McAllisters who settled in America came from Argylshire, Scotland, and three families of that name settled in New Hampshire. Robert McAllister removed from New Boston to Antrim in 1793, and was a carpenter, school teacher, and farmer. He died in Newbury, Vt., in 1862. Jonathan McAllister married Charity Chatman of Haverhill, and died in Willsborough, N. Y., in 1862. His son was Edwin, father of Rev. W. C. McAllester, who is also a lineal descendant of Col. William Prescott of Bunker Hill fame. He studied at Madison University (now Colgate) at Hamilton, N. Y., in the class of '75, and received the honorary degree of M. A. in 1883 from that institution. He settled as pastor of a Baptist church in Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1878 and remained till 1887, when he accepted a call from the First Baptist church of Manchester. While pastor at Moriah, N. Y., his first settlement, he built a new church; at Plattsburgh he was very successful in building a new church edifice and also raised funds to buy a parsonage for the society. Since coming to Manchester he has succeeded in paying off a debt, mortgage and floating, of over \$8,000 and

has added nearly 250 members to the church. He has been settled longer with the First church in Manchester than any pastor except one. No sensational features are introduced into Dr. McAllester's pulpit, so often the case with so-called popular clergymen of the day. His sermons show careful study, are delivered in a scholarly and dignified, yet pleasing style, and reflect the best thoughts of a studious and thoroughly Christian mind. His language is incisive, his points clearly made, and his sermons interesting. His church, since he became pastor, has grown to be



REV. W. C. MCALLESTER, D. D.

one of the largest and most influential in the state. The degree of D. D. was bestowed on him in 1895 by Olivet College, Mich. He married Nov. 20, 1873, Angela M. Brownson of Elizabethtown, N. Y. They have three children: Lillian A. aged twenty, student at Vassar College, class of 1896; Ralph W., aged seventeen, just entering Harvard College, and Grace E., aged nine. Dr. McAllester is a forceful writer and has been for twenty years a valued correspondent of the *Watchman of Boston*, and *Examiner* and *Independent of New York*, and an occasional writer for a large



number of periodicals. He is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon college fraternity. A highly prized adornment of the walls of his library is a coat-of-arms of the original MacAlister family of Scotland. It is safe to say that no clergyman was ever settled in Manchester who was more highly esteemed as a preacher, citizen, or neighbor than Rev. W. C. McAllester.

**W**ILLIAM H. ELLIOTT, son of John Williams and Rebecca (Hartshorn) Elliott, was born in Londonderry Sept. 5, 1821, both his parents being natives of New Hampshire. Having received his education in the public schools, he learned the watch business at an early age, and



WILLIAM H. ELLIOTT.

soon became very proficient and skilful. Coming to Manchester in 1840, he opened a store on the premises which he now occupies, and in which he personally manages the largest business of the kind in the state. The building in which Mr. Elliott began his business career was at the time the best on the street, and the only one which

made any pretence to large glass windows, the panes, 32 by 46 inches, being regarded as unusually fine. There was no building at all on the west side of the street. Mr. Elliott raised his first sign in September, 1840, and his name has been continuously up on Elm street for more than fifty-five years. His portrait accompanying this sketch was taken in his seventy-fifth year, and he is still hale and hearty. For many years, in addition to his business as jeweler and optician, he has been engaged in the sale of pianos, organs and musical goods, in which he has built up an extensive trade. Mr. Elliott was married in 1842 to Miss Serena F. Cilley of Hopkinton, and their golden wedding was celebrated in 1892. Their union has been blessed by eight children, three of whom now survive: Dr. George H. Elliott of New York city; Rev. Charles F. Elliott, a Unitarian clergyman of Chicago, and Ida F., married to Arthur B. Smith of Haverhill, Mass. There are seven grandchildren and one great-grandchild. In 1845 Mr. Elliott built the house at the corner of Concord and Walnut streets, at that time the finest private residence in the village, and quite modern even now. He occupied this house for twenty years, and in 1870 he built a residence at the corner of Myrtle and Maple streets, which at the time of its erection was also the finest in the city, and the first in which plate glass windows were used. He also built the twenty-tenement block at the corner of Pearl and Chestnut streets. Mr. Elliott has never had political aspirations. He attended the Universalist church for more than twenty years, and was for a long time president of the society and superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a member of Washington Lodge, of Mount Horeb Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and of Trinity Commandery, Knights Templar.

**T**HE SPECTACULAR in religion was not wholly neglected by those simple-minded old Scotch settlers of Nutfield. In 1741 the West Parish voted, "that the selectmen raise as much money as shall be sufficient to build a pulpit equivalent to Dunstable (now Nashua) pulpit." And they raised about \$500.



## COL. ARTHUR EASTMAN CLARKE.

COL. ARTHUR EASTMAN CLARKE, the son of John B. and Susan (Moulton) Clarke, was born in Manchester May 13, 1854. Graduating from Dartmouth in 1875, he entered the Mirror office in the fall of that year to familiarize himself with all branches of newspaper work. After mastering the details of the composing and press rooms he acquired further experience in the job department and in reading proof. He then became city editor of the Mirror, and for a number of years did all the local work alone, subsequently with an assistant. Later he assumed the duties of general, state news, and review editor, remaining in this position several years, and then taking charge of the agricultural department and other features of the Mirror and Farmer, assisting at the same time in the editorial, reportorial, and business departments of the Daily Mirror. For four years he was the legislative reporter of the paper at Concord, and for one year he served as telegraph editor. In these various capacities he acquired an all-round experience such as few newspaper men possess, and it has stood him in good stead, for upon his father's death he became the manager of both papers and of the job printing and book-binding business connected with the establishment, and has since conducted most successfully the extensive concerns of the office, besides doing almost daily work with his pen for both papers. Mr. Clarke has inherited his father's energy, great capacity for work, and executive ability. He has been a member of the Manchester common council; has represented Ward 3 in the legislature; was adjutant of the First Regiment, N. H. N. G., for a number of years; was agricultural statistician for New Hampshire during Garfield's administration; was colonel on Gov. Tuttle's staff; is president of the New Hampshire Press Association and the New Hampshire member of the executive committee of the National Press Association; is a member of the Boston Press Club, of the Algonquin Club (Boston), of the Manchester Press Club, of the Coon Club, of the Calumet Club of Manchester, and of the Amoskeag Grange. He is Past Exalted Ruler of the Manchester Lodge of Elks, ex-president of the Derryfield Club, a member of the Manchester

board of trade, and a director of the Northern Telegraph Company. From his school days Col. Clarke has been an enthusiastic student of elocution, and has attained conspicuous distinction in reading and reciting, carrying off high honors at Phillips Academy and at Dartmouth College. He has gratuitously drilled a number of pupils of the Manchester public schools who have won first prizes in the annual speaking contests. He gives prizes yearly for excellence in elocution to the schools of Hooksett, and is often invited to judge prize speaking contests at educational institutions. Ever since becoming associated with the Mirror he has had charge of its dramatic and musical departments, and enjoys a wide personal acquaintance with noted actors and actresses. He has written some most interesting and valuable interviews with many distinguished players which have been extensively copied by the press of the country. Denman Thompson received from Col. Clarke's pen the first noticeably long, analytical, and complimentary criticism of his work that was ever vouchsafed to this eminent actor. It was given when Mr. Thompson was an obscure member of a variety company.

Mr. Clarke has always been fond of athletic sports, and has won distinction in many lines. He organized and captained a picked team of ball players in Manchester that defeated the best club in the State for a prize of \$100. The longest hit made on the old West Manchester baseball grounds was made by Mr. Clarke, the ball going over the left field fence. In a game at the North End fair grounds he made three home runs. He is one of the finest skaters, both roller and ice, in New Hampshire. With a shot gun, rifle, and revolver he is quite an expert, and holds a record of thirty-eight clay pigeons broken out of forty in the days of the Manchester Shooting Club, a score that was not equalled by Manchester marksmen. He held the billiard championship of Dartmouth College, and upon his return to Manchester in 1875 defeated the best players in the city, winning substantial prizes. He is a devotee of hunting and fishing, has pursued many phases of the sport with great success, and no angler in Manchester



has probably taken so many large trout as he has during the past ten years. He owns four hunting dogs, in the company of which in fall and winter he maintains the superb health and robustness that have always characterized him.

Col. Clarke conducts the Mirror farm, located just outside the city limits, and here experiments in many directions are tried under his supervision. The largest strawberries ever raised in Manchester have been grown at the Mirror farm, and on one field there in the season of 1895 over four and one half tons of hay were cut to the acre on the first crop.

The whole management of the Mirror office and its immense responsibilities rest upon him, and his personal attention covers every detail. He disposes of work with great ease and rapidity, and no obstacle ever daunts him. Col. Clarke has

travelled abroad extensively, and has embodied his impressions of foreign lands in a most interesting book entitled: "European Travels." Jan. 25, 1893, he was married to Mrs. Jacob G. Cilley of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Clarke is a member of the Franklin-Street Society (Congregational), and is rarely absent from the Sunday morning service. He was chairman of the committee that selected the present pastor, Rev. B. W. Lockhart. He is a member of the committee that has charge of the choir singing, and is one of the gentlemen who have so successfully managed the vesper services at this church, which have proved so popular. He liberally supports the work of the church. He is a member of the Franklin-Street Young Men's Association.



COL. ARTHUR E. CLARKE'S RESIDENCE.



## HON. ALPHEUS GAY.

**H**ON. ALPHEUS GAY, son of Alpheus and Susannah (Scobey) Gay, was born in Francestown May 14, 1819, his father being a native of Dedham, Mass. Having acquired an education in the district schools and at the Francestown academy, at the age of fifteen he began working at the carpenter's trade with his father. Three years later he taught school in New Boston, and followed teaching in that place and at Francestown for several winters. Coming to Manchester in 1841, he worked at the carpenter's trade until 1850, when he became a contractor and builder. He has built many of the best and largest business blocks, public buildings and churches in the city, including the city library, court house, jail, industrial school, the High, Ash, Lincoln, and Franklin-street schoolhouses, St. Joseph's cathedral, Grace church, and also many private residences. In 1886 he was appointed superintendent of the construction of the government building, which was completed under his care and direction. Mr. Gay has been a life-long Democrat, and has the high honor of being one of the few Democratic mayors of the city, having been elected to that position in 1875. He has been a member of the board of water commissioners since its organization in 1871, and for many years has been president of the board. He is also

president of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association and vice president of the Bank of New England, and has held other similar positions of responsibility. Recently he was a member of the building committee of the new state normal school at Plymouth. Mr. Gay is past master of

Lafayette lodge, A. F. and A. M., a member of Trinity commandery, K. T., and of the Mystic Shrine. He attends the Unitarian church, and is a member of the Granite State club. Nov. 25, 1845, Mr. Gay married Miss Theda G. Fisher, daughter of Richard and Pauline (Campbell) Fisher of Francestown, who died Aug. 17, 1885. They had four children, two of whom survive: Anna M., who resides with her father, and Frank A., of the engineering firm of Bartlett & Gay, Manchester.



HON. ALPHEUS GAY.

**M**AKING too much money.—

Lawyers were evidently making too much money in Nutfield as long ago as 1778, for the following article is to be found in the town warrant for that year: "To see if the town will instruct their representatives to use their influence that there be a revision of the table of fees. It appears to us that the attornies' fees should be cut down at least one-half; they would not then be so fond of business, and people would find time to breathe."

## JOHN C. RAY.

JOHN C. RAY, son of Aaron and Nancy Ray, was born in Hopkinton sixty-nine years ago, his parents removing a few years later to Dunbarton, where he grew to manhood and became one of the leading citizens of that town. At the age of twenty-one he was elected to represent the town in the state legislature, and was re-elected for the two following terms. With one exception he was the youngest member of the house when he first took his seat, but he speedily became one of the most influential members of that body. He was subsequently chairman of the board of selectmen and superintendent of schools in Dunbarton. July 2, 1874, he became superintendent of the State Industrial School in Manchester, and has filled the position so acceptably that year by year he has been unanimously re-elected, notwithstanding his oft repeated desire to retire from the position.

Mr. Ray's dealings with the wayward youth entrusted to his care have been characterized by great kindness united with unflinching firmness, while his management of the farm and the industries of the school has been successful in the highest degree. Under his direction the school has taken rank in the forefront of similar institutions in this country. In 1881-82 he was again a member of the legislature, representing Ward 2. Many years ago he was one of the trustees of the

Normal School at Plymouth, and has always taken a deep interest in educational affairs. In 1893 Mr. Ray was nominated by acclamation for councillor by the second district Republican convention, and was elected by a large majority. His popularity extends far beyond the limits of the

political party with which he is identified, and he is held in high estimation by all his fellow citizens. In 1857 Mr. Ray was married to Miss S. A. Humphreys, and two children have been added to the family.



JOHN C. RAY.

It cost £12 1s. 10d., or more than \$60, to ordain Rev. William Morrison, Feb. 12, 1783, and set him apart "to the work of the gospel ministry, to take charge of the second parish in Londonderry." This is the itemized bill of expenses, as found in an old account book: "Four gallon of Rum, £1 16s.; half a pound of allspice, 5s.; 19 pounds Chise, 19s.; 3 pounds raisons, 4s.;

1 quarter pepper, 2s.; Cinnamon, 1s. 6d.; Nutmeg, 1s. 6d.; Wine 2 gallons, £1 4s.; 1 pound tea, 12s.; 12 pound sbugar, 12s.; 2 quarts molasses, 2s. 6d.; Brandy, 5s. 4d.; 16½ pounds butter, £1 10s.; journey to Newbury, £1 1s.; 2 bushels and a half of wheat, £1 10s.; Souse, Syder, Bread, salt, pork, trouble of house and Woman's labor, £1 16s." With all that allspice, pepper, cinnamon, and nutmeg, and with the brandy, rum, cider, and wine, that ordination must have been both spicy and spirited.













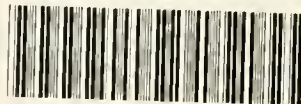


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